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FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

The Sailors' Statue to be Admitted Free of Duty—Bill Reported for a Reduction of the Number of Internal Revenue Assessors—No Abatement of Taxes on Destroyed Spirits—Vacancies on Committees Filled—Discussion on the Soldiers' Bounty Land Bill.

WASHINGTON, December 11, 1872.

SENATE.

THE SAILORS' STATUE.

A bill was passed admitting free of duty a statue to commemorate the sailors who fell in the late war.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

A concurrent resolution in regard to the holiday recess was presented.

Mr. COLE objected to its consideration and it went over.

THE INDIANS.

Mr. HITCHCOCK introduced a bill for the removal to the Indian Territory of certain Indians in Nebraska.

BILLS PASSED.

Bills were passed placing colored persons who enlisted in the army on the same footing as other soldiers, as to county lands.

Authorizing a settlement of the claim of the estate of the late Admiral Dahlgren.

Establishing an assay office at Helana, Montana.

SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

When Mr. Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights bill was reached on the calendar, Mr. CARPENTER (Wisconsin), in the chair, looking at Mr. Bayard, asked: Does the Senator from Delaware object?

Mr. BAYARD—I will if the Senate desires it, but I did not say so. [Laughter.]

Mr. CARPENTER—The Chair understood the Senator to object.

Mr. BAYARD—I did not.

Mr. SUMNER—I think there is no objection.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) objected and the bill was laid over.

REIMBURSING STATES.

A bill was introduced providing for the recomputation of accounts between the United States and States growing out of moneys expended by States in the war of 1812.

REDUCTION OF INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill for the reduction of officers and expenses of the Internal Revenue Bureau, with an amendment providing that the offices of Assessor and Assistant Assessor shall cease to exist at such times in the districts respectively as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may find practicable prior to July 1st, 1874, authorizing the appointment of twenty-five additional agents until July 1st, 1874. In addition to those provided for by the existing law, and amending the present law so as to provide that all of the additional commission of one-half per cent. shall be paid to the Collector receiving the tax on all spirits produced after the office of Assessor shall cease, according to this bill.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES REMOVED.

Mr. VICKERS, from the Committee on Political Disabilities, reported the House bill removing those of L. Q. C. LAMAR, which was passed.

THE PORTER STATUE.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) gave notice of a motion to reconsider the vote authorizing the free admission of the Porter statue, which he regarded as a precedent for the free importation of other articles of like character.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

After an executive session, the House resolution for the holiday recess came up.

Mr. WINDOM made an effort to shorten it by one day, but it passed in its original shape.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

NO ABATEMENT OF TAXES ON DESTROYED SPIRITS.

Mr. BECK, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported adversely the bill for the abatement of taxes on spirits destroyed by accident while in bond. Tabled.

REGULATING COMMERCE AMONG STATES.

On motion of Mr. SHELLABARGER, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to report what powers Congress possesses to regulate commerce among States as regards oppressive charges by railroads.

MEMORIAL FROM THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

Mr. HAWLEY presented a memorial of the Centennial Commission asking the aid of Congress in the matter referred to the Centennial Committee.

EXCUSED.

Mr. KELLY (Pa.) asked to be and was excused from further service as Chairman of the Committees on Civil Service Reform and on Coinage, Weights and Measures, stating that his duties as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means and Chairman of the Centennial Committee engrossed his time.

VACANCIES FILLED.

The Speaker announced the following appointments to fill vacancies on committees: Committee on Elections, Foster, of Ohio; on Claims, Hawley, of Connecticut; on Judiciary, Shoemaker, of Pennsylvania; Civil Service Reform, Crooker, of Massachusetts, and Dodds, of Ohio; on Census, Ely, of Massachusetts; on Coinage, Weights and Measures, Conner, of Texas; on Private Land Claims, Geddings, of Texas; on Agriculture, Hundon, of Texas.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY LAND BILL.

The House resumed consideration of the soldiers' bounty land bill, up yesterday.

Mr. DURNELL (Milan) opposed the bill, being unable, he said, to conceive of a bill more mischievous in its tendencies and effects. Did Congress propose to satisfy the claims of soldiers for an equalization of bounties by giving them bounty land warrants which would not sell in the market for twenty dollars? The bill would benefit only those who never smelt gunpowder in defence of their country.

Mr. TOWNSEND opposed the bill, and said: The soldiers of Pennsylvania were opposed to it, and the Grand Army of the Republic, at its session in Easton, in February, 1872, had expressed in resolutions its disapprobation of the provisions and principles embraced in the bill.

Mr. HAWLEY also opposed the bill, and showed how unfairly and injuriously the bounty land system had worked as applied to the soldiers of the Mexican war.

Mr. HAWLEY calculated that these soldiers got thirty-six millions from the sale of their land warrants, and that actual settlers had paid one hundred and fifty millions for it, the difference going into the pockets of land speculators. The pending measure would work infinitely more unjustly than that one, because now any one could settle on lands under the homestead and pre emption laws. Under this bill two million persons would be entitled to land scrip. If only one-tenth of them applied in the course of that would throw on the market thirty-two million acres of scrip would only hold good for a year. The effect would only be that the soldier who spent at least ten dollars in getting his warrant could not sell it in the market for five dollars. The measure would prove to be practically a fraud on the soldier. He held most rigidly to the policy of preserving public lands for actual settlers.

The bill was defended by Messrs. DONNAN and SPEER, when Pennsylvania politics were brought into discussion. Mr. Speer asserting, relative to the resolution of the Grand Army of the Republic, presented by Mr. Townsend and signed by Governor Geary, that Hartranft, that that organization did not represent the honest soldiers of the country, but the political men and officers who were controlled by railroad companies and monopolies. He (Speer) has been repeatedly called a liar by the Republican press for stating that Hartranft signed these resolutions, which do not represent the soldiers of Pennsylvania. He asked his colleague to furnish the resolutions of a soldiers' convention, or the letter of a single soldier of Pennsylvania who carried a musket, in opposition to this bill. They are the political soldiers put forward by politicians to win campaigns for them.

Mr. TOWNSEND replied that the convention was composed of delegates chosen by soldiers, and some of whom were private soldiers, who carried the musket and knapsack during the war.

Mr. SPEER again asserted that the Grand Army of the Republic was a semi-political organization, run in the interest of politicians of railroad companies.

Mr. TOWNSEND replied that it was a semi-political organization because composed of men who were soldiers. The soldiers of the war are Republicans, while those of the rebellion were Democrats. [Excitement on the Democratic side.]

Mr. RANDALL said: That's not so.

Mr. SPEER denounced Mr. Townsend's statement as false in fact and disgraceful to a representative from Pennsylvania.

Mr. TOWNSEND, in conclusion, asserted that the rebellion was gotten up by the Democratic party of the South, assisted by the moral influence of their coadjutors, the Democratic party of the North, and that nine-tenths of the soldiers of the war were Republicans.

After some further debate of a conversational nature, the bill went over at the expiration of the morning hour till to-morrow.

The French spoliation bill was postponed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes presiding, on the

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The usual annual debate on the Indian policy of the Government, the absurdity of making and confirming treaties with Indians, and the possibility of civilizing the Indians, took place, and was participated in by Messrs. Sargent, Garfield, Peck, Mitchell, Conner and Shanks.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House, when it passed—yeas 111, nays 45.

NON-CONCURRENCE.

The House non-concurred in the Senate amendment to the House bill for the removal of the sunken wreck off Sandy Hook, and ordered a conference committee.

Adjourned.

—By the falling of a scaffold at the new Turner Hall, in Chicago, yesterday, three men were precipitated forty feet, one receiving fatal injuries.

THE OLD WORLD.

FRANCE.

PETITIONS FOR THE DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, December 11.—Petitions for the dissolution of the National Assembly are greatly increasing. The prefects of the several departments where the movement is formidable have been summoned to Versailles. Members of the moderate Left are in favor of the dissolution.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.

The Duke de Brogile, Monarchist, has been elected a member of the Committee of Thirty in place of Fourtou, lately appointed Minister of Public Works.

TERRIBLE STORM IN PARIS.

The city was visited by a terrible gale yesterday. Several buildings were demolished and others were damaged.

NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED.

PARIS, December 11.—The *Egalete* newspaper, in Marseilles, has been suppressed for violating the Press law.

MANIFESTO DEMANDING THE DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

A manifesto signed by Gambetta, Cremieux, Louis Blanc, Quinet, and eighty-six members of the Extreme and Moderate Left, is published to-day. It demands a pacific and legal dissolution of the National Assembly as the only means of averting fresh dangers to the country, as a division in the Assembly renders the Government powerless. The address expresses strong disapproval of the pressure now being exerted to bring about disorder, which has been hitherto proved can only result in advantage to the enemies of France.

The new elections will constitute a compact majority in the Assembly, securing majorities therein to the administration of Thiers, and for the establishment of Republican institutions. The right of petition to the Assembly is claimed to be inviolable, for an attack upon it would be an attack upon the principle of universal suffrage.

LEGISLATURES.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, December 11.—In the Massachusetts House to-day, Mr. Hoyt, of Athel, offered the following preamble and resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

WHEREAS, Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, has proposed on the floor of the United States Senate, to erase from the flags of the Republic and from the register of the army all inscriptions, mementoes and tokens of battles and victories of the Union armies in the late war of the rebellion,

Resolved, That this attempt to degrade the soldiery of the nation and their grand achievements meets with our unqualified condemnation, and merits the disapproval of the people of this commonwealth thus misrepresented.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., December 11.—About one o'clock to-day, while the Capitol Legislature was in session, Sheriff Steibrach appeared in the Senate and said he had a warrant from Governor Lewis to take possession of the Capitol, whereupon the Senate ordered the sergeant-at-Arms to arrest the Sheriff for contempt and hold him in custody for forty-eight hours, dating from noon. The Sheriff did not resist the arrest, but explained that he was merely acting under orders, and apologizing to the Senate, was released. For a few minutes the excitement was intense, and the federal troops stationed near the capitol got under arms, but no necessity for action appearing, they dispersed to their quarters.

The Senate authorized the Sergeant-at-Arms to summon a posse of military to guard the capitol against all Federal forces, and adjourned.

The Sheriff appeared before the door of the House, but the Sergeant-at-Arms refused admittance except to Federal forces, and the Sheriff withdrew.

The Legislature in the court room admitted to a seat another person who had, according to the official returns, been defeated by a large majority.

The Kellogg Legislature passed a bill abolishing the Seventh and Eighth District Courts, and creating a Superior Court, with exclusive jurisdiction to issuing injunctions and mandamus in all cases in which the State Secretary and Metropolitan Board shall be a party.

A resolution was passed arraigning W. A. Elmore, Judge of the Eighth District Court, before the Bar of the House for contempt in issuing an injunction yesterday against Pinchback.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, December 11.—The Packer Legislature is in session, with a quorum in both houses. General Hugh Campbell is President of the Senate, and A. C. Monroe was elected Speaker of the House.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS,

From Various Points.

—The Hudson river is closed at Albany.

—The Viscountess of Beaconsfield, wife of Disraeli, is seriously ill.

—Charles Johnson, the colored wife slayer, was hung in Washington yesterday.

—John T. Craxton, of Kentucky, has been appointed Minister Resident at Bolivia.

—The Congressional Centennial Celebration Committee held its first session yesterday.

—John L. Patterson was elected United States Senator from North Carolina on the first ballot.

—Nothing new was developed yesterday in the scaffold accident at the Cincinnati water works.

—At Ogdensburg, N. Y., on Tuesday, at the charter election, the whole Republican ticket was elected.

—There is no intelligence yet of the missing ship Scandria. It is feared she has foundered and gone down.

—Arrangements are complete for the organization of a company to build the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

—Mr. D. Keplinger's hub factory at Alliance, Ohio, was burned on Monday night. Loss $10,000; insurance $5,000.

—Jamaica letters state that a large number of wealthy Cubans are leaving Cuba and purchasing plantations there.

—The Philadelphia iron masters propose the erection of an iron monument to Horace Greeley in Fairmount Park.

—It is now thought that the American cred itors will not lose seriously by the failure of Jacobs Bros., of Antwerp.

—The trial of Ex-Collector of Internal Revenue Stanton, for embezzlement of public moneys, began in Baltimore yesterday.

—General Hancock will shortly take up his headquarters in New York as commander of the military division of the Atlantic.

—The Erie Railway freight and passenger depot and the Union mill in Binghamton, N. Y., were burned last Tuesday night.

—The Phœnix Planing Mill, in Kansas City, Mo., owned by W. D. Oldham, valued at thirty thousand dollars, was burned a day or two ago.

—Owing to the supply of water ceasing in Jersey City and Hoboken on Tuesday, on account of ice in the pipe, the machine shops and factories were idle yesterday.

—Alex. Donaldson, Geo. Bentley, and a man named Kelley, laborers on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, were killed by the caving in of a gravel bank at Osborn Hollow, N. Y.

—Parson & Co.'s wharf, at East Gloucester, Mass., caved in on Tuesday, carrying with it 40,000 bogsheads of Cadiz salt, valued at $20,000. The wharf was damaged to the extent of $8,000 to $10,000.

—According to the returns on file in the office of the Secretary of State of Arkansas, with the exception of Congressmen at large, the entire Republican ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 300 to 3,000.

—A report recently circulating in the newspapers of the death, in France, of Lotta, the well known actress, is contradicted by the lady herself, in a letter. She was stopping in Yarwood, England, and was quite well.

—The Cincinnati Transportation Committee of the Board of Trade passed a resolution yesterday to invite a Convention of General Freight Agents of the United States, to meet there or at some other central point, to act in the matter of securing better scaling of railroad freights.

—A Columbia (S. C.) dispatch states that Senator elect Patterson's arrest is based on the affidavits of eleven members of the Legislature. He was taken before a justice, but a crowd of his friends created a disturbance and Patterson escaped. He was again arrested and committed to jail for twelve hours for contempt, but was immediately released on a writ of *habeas corpus*

—The day after the death of Horace Greeley several well known gentlemen in Boston held a consultation for the purpose of forming a Greeley National Monument Association. The organization has been nearly completed. It is not confined to Boston, but will embrace well known citizens in all parts of the country. It is proposed to raise $500,000, of which $178,000 have already been guaranteed.

—Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, yesterday issued a proclamation reciting alleged revolutionary acts of the Legislature in session at the Mechanics' Institute, and "warning and cautioning all good citizens against in any manner recognizing said revolutionary and fraudulent assemblage pretending to be the General Assembly of the State." He also threatens to use all the force the States is possessed of in enforcing his authority.

—A meeting of the State Horticultural Society of Kansas was held on Tuesday, at Topeka, and resolutions were adopted asking the special attention of the Kansas Congressmen to that part of the President's message referring to the retaining or the cultivating of one-tenth of every quarter section of public lands subject to entry, in timber; also, a resolution praying the proper authorities to establish more signal stations to the west and southwest of Kansas City, which were necessary to obtain accurate dates for the weather probabilities for Kansas and Missouri.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, December 11.—The steamships Egypt, Austria and Moravian have arrived.

LONDON, December 11.—The steamships Malta and Batavia have arrived out.

LONDON, December 11.—The steamship Holland, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, December 11.—The steamship Calabria, from Liverpool, has arrived.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel Fire.

A TERRIBLE HOLOCAUST.

Heartrending Scenes.

THE BODIES AT THE MORGUE.

Italian Emigrants Starving.

NEW YORK, December 11, 1872.

THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL FIRE.

The fire at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night broke out shortly after eleven o'clock, on the second floor of the hotel. The staircase upon which the fire started was the one at the back of the house, leading from the laundry in the basement to the servants' room on the attic floor. The flames ran rapidly up the stairway. It was as a chimney, there being no openings from it but at the top and bottom. It ate up the staircase, and charred its surroundings, reaching the open space into which the room of the servants opened, when it burst into its fullest strength. The flames in their passage did little or no damage until they reached the corridor at the top, the draught driving them through the narrow passage, carrying the flames quicker and making them more destructive. As they went on they spread over the entire extent of the west wing. The wood work of the rooms where the servants slept immediately caught the flames and soon the entire wing was a lurid mass.

The flames spread so rapidly that the servants, asleep in the rooms at the top of the stairway, were overtaken before assistance could reach them, and completely shut off from the main building. The firemen, who had in the meantime arrived, were too late for assistance, as by this time the apartments of the poor creatures were enveloped with fire.

Shortly after one o'clock, when it was found that a number of persons were missing, the police officers and the Chief of the Fire Department effected an entrance by means of an iron ladder to the room where the people were supposed to be. They there found the charred and burned bodies of thirteen persons. Bedding and furniture were strewn about the rooms, confused with human remains, and the bodies lay at different places, from which the poor people had tried to find means of egress. Some had endeavored to escape through the windows, and others, in their endeavors to find air, had fallen at the head of the staircase. The bodies of two women were half concealed under a bed in an outer room, where they had evidently tried to shelter themselves from the blinding, suffocating smoke and scattering flame. When the firemen and police got into the wing the floors of this room were found to be burned, and the roof timbers were burned and had fallen upon the floors in a confused mass upon the bodies. The water thrown from the hose was several inches deep on the floors, and was filtering through to the ground. For hours after the fire the roof had fallen upon the burned bodies, severing the limbs and mutilating the remains horribly. The bodies were speedily removed to Bellevue.

Twenty-two dead bodies have been recovered, sixteen in one room and six in another, which is probably all.

The alarm was first given by one of the female servants, who shrieked "fire" through the hallway, awakening the guests, of which there were about five hundred in the hotel. Many of the guests went to the office and inquired as to the excitement, but were informed by the clerks that it was only a little fire in the laundry. This attempt to keep the fire quiet soon failed to avoid a panic, helped to bring about a terrible result. When the guests became cognizant of their danger scenes of confusion ensued, people moving about in apparent distraction. Baggage filled the hallways, the smoke was suffocating and water drenched the floor.

It was nearly twelve o'clock before any one gave the alarm and passed through the building, warning the guests of the fire inside, caused the fire engines to come to the spot. The fire by this time had made considerable headway, and the flames were in a wild state of excitement. A poor servant girl was found on the third floor writhing in agonies of pain, her body frightfully burned. The shrieks of the servants in the upper stories were heartrending as the firemen were making their way to rescue them.

Large crowds had, in the meantime, gathered in the streets, and the excitement outside was kept up till about two o'clock, when the fire was about extinguished.

The *Herald*, editorially, says: It is stated that gross carelessness was apparent in the condition of the warming apparatus, and that there was too much anxiety to keep the fire a secret, and too little effort made to save the unfortunate girls. The whole subject will, no doubt, be thoroughly investigated.

The losses are estimated at from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

There are various statements as to the origin of the fire. One says it was caused by the bursting of a steam pipe in the laundry.

Some seventy or eighty servants, altogether, were awakened from the top floor, and hurried down stairs. A fireman named Deavy was seriously injured by falling through a crevice to the pavement.

The hotel furniture was worth about four hundred thousand dollars, fully one-fourth of which is utterly ruined. The house is owned by A. Reno, but leased to Darling, Griswold & Co.

Just before the alarm a guest was assigned a room which, on being reached, he discovered to be on fire. Returning to the clerk, he was informed there was no other room vacant. The fire was not known at this time in the office.

Among the most prominent guests were General Burnside, General Horace Porter, and Mr. G. M. Pullman, of Chicago. Several of the lady guests were accommodated in neighboring hotels and houses. Miss Neilson, the actress, was a lady guest.

The building was so lightly constructed that water went through the floors as though it were a sieve.

Large crowds of rich and poor gathered at the Morgue this morning to ascertain the names of the persons taken there from the Fifth Avenue Hotel fire. Eleven bodies are already at the Morgue, only two of which so far are recognizable, the others being burned almost to a crisp.

There is great confusion at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day. One of the proprietors denies that there was any delay in giving the alarm. The walls of the laundry are completely burned. Icicles hang from the ceiling.

SHOOTING AFFRAY EXPLAINED.

Robert P. Bleakley, the man who shot the girl Maud Miller, in a house of prostitution last night, has surrendered himself to the authorities. He states that he is an uncle of the deceased, and that he went to see his niece to urge her to leave a life of shame. Understanding from her sister that she was armed with a pistol to shoot him, he went prepared. She met him defiantly, and refused to listen to his entreaties to reform. She made a movement toward her pocket, and, supposing she intended to draw a pistol, he, in the height of frenzy, shot her.

ITALIAN EMIGRANTS STARVING.

The swindled Italian immigrants at Castle Garden are starving and entirely destitute. The people are of the lower class. It appears that hand bills have been circulated by emigration agents all over Italy, describing America as a country of fabulous wealth. Many of them do not know whether they are in New York or Buenos Ayres. Acting on the report of the Italian official at Castle Garden, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have communicated with the Secretary of State, requesting his immediate official action.

PROTEST AGAINST MAYOR HALL'S APPOINTMENTS.

The Committee of Seventy has made public a protest against the course of Mayor Hall in the appointment of heads of departments on the eve of his retirement from office, and resolved not to favor any species of legislation at Albany this winter which looked only to party aggrandizement.

BANK DEFAULTER.

Henry J. Foster, cashier of the National City Bank of Brooklyn, is reported a defaulter in $10,000.

DISTURBANCES AT PRIMARIES.

Several disturbances occured at the meetings of the Republican primaries last night.

THE TWEED INDICTMENT.

A motion to quash the indictment against Tweed was to-day denied by Judge Ingraham.

THE RUN ON THE MUTUAL BANK.

The run on the Mutual Bank has wholly subsided.

SPECIE SHIPMENT.

The steamship Java to-day took out $130,000 in specie.

Transportation Between Milwaukee and Eastern Points.

MILWAUKEE, December 11.—The report of the committee appointed to take into consideration the lack of transportation between Milwaukee and Eastern points during the winter was submitted to the Chamber of Commerce to-day. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of three to recommend to the officers of the M. H. & St. P. R. R. to take into consideration the formation and through line cars to run between Milwaukee and Eastern points.

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of three to confer with the managers of existing freight lines now doing business with Milwaukee, and to urge upon them our claims to a fair quota of cars in the winter, in consideration of the large amount of business they receive to and from Milwaukee during other seasons of the year.

—Henry N. Smith has resigned the Presidency of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and E. S. Higgins has been appointed in his place. Jay Gould also resigns as a Director of the same road.

THE CAPITAL

Supreme Court Decision—The New Sloops of War Discussed by the Senate Naval Committee—Dispatch from the Attorney General to Lieut. Gov. Pinchback, of Louisiana—Weather Probabilities—Nominations Confirmed—Preparations for the Vienna Exposition.

WASHINGTON, December 11, 1872.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The United States against Cooke, from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of Ohio. Cooke was indicted for embezzlement of public funds while paymaster in the army. The Court decides that he is liable to be prosecuted, convicted and punished, and that the thirty-second section of the Crimes act contains only a limitation applicable to the charge, but it cannot be made available by the demurrer to the indictment.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

In the north-west, and thence over the upper lakes, southerly winds, cloudy weather, high but diminishing pressures, and slowly decreasing temperatures, extending to the Ohio valley; in the Ohio valley, and thence to the Gulf, northerly to westerly winds, clearing and clear weather, with low temperatures and high barometers; in the South Atlantic States, northwesterly winds and cloudy weather, with light rain; in the lower lake region and in the St. Lawrence valley, northerly winds, cold and generally clear weather; in the Middle and Eastern States, northerly and north-easterly winds, low temperatures, high barometers and occasional snow on the sea board.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

General Van Buren, United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, and Chester McMichael of Philadelphia, Assistant Commissioner, were before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday, to urge the propriety of an immediate and liberal appropriation by Congress to secure the proper representation of United States products at Vienna. Secretary Robeson was present at the meeting and stated that the Navy Department was ready to send two vessels to transport goods, as recommended in the message of the President.

AFFAIRS IN TEN CENTS PER ANNE.

Attorney General Williams sent the following telegram to Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, and pending the impeachment trial of Warmoth, acting Governor of Louisiana: The requisition of the Legislature transmitted by you has been received. Whenever it becomes necessary, in the judgment of the President, the State will be protected from domestic violence.

MILITARY.

The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service has been directed to prepare and forward all disposable white recruits to Omaha, Neb., for assignment to the Second Cavalry in the Department of the Platte.

By direction of the President, the headquarters of the Military Division of the Atlantic is transferred from Philadelphia to New York city.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Ward Hunt, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, vice Samuel Nelson, resigned; Samuel F. Phillips, Solicitor General of the United States, vice B. H. Bristow, resigned, and Maj. Charles A. Collins, Postmaster at Connellsville, Pa.

THE NEW SLOOPS OF WAR.

The Senate Naval Committee briefly discussed the bill providing for constructing new sloops of war, but took no action thereon. It is considered certain, however, that the committee will recommend provision for ten vessels, instead of six, as provided in the bill passed by the House.

SECRETARY DELANO'S SOUTHERN TRIP.

Secretary Delano said to-day that he was going South under the advice of a physician for rest, and no other reason, and would probably visit Havana before his return.

LOUISVILLE.

The Diamond Swindle in Court.

LOUISVILLE, December 11, 1872.

A sensation was created this morning at Elizabethtown, Ky., forty-five miles from this city, by the commencement of a suit on behalf of Wm. M. Lyle, of San Francisco, against Philip Arnold, M. Slack and other parties engaged in the recent diamond operations in Colorado, for $55,000. The sale at Arnold's residence in Elizabethtown, containing valuables, was attached upon an affidavit of Lent, through his counsel, alleging that the above sum was obtained from him by Arnold and Slack by means, in the language of the affidavit, of fraudulent representation by them to the plaintiff in reference to diamonds, rubies and emeralds being found upon lands in certain districts of country, to wit, in Colorado territory, which representations were in pursuance of a conspiracy between Arnold, Slack and others, for the purpose of deceiving and misleading the plaintiff and the public generally in reference to the value of said lands, and by means of such Arnold and Slack fraudulently obtained from plaintiff the consideration for sales by them to the plaintiff, of information of the locality of said land, and of said flight of discovery to the locality of said precious stones. No such diamonds, rubies or emeralds were found upon or in any such land, but were sawdust, dyed and planted thereon and therein by said Arnold and Slack and their confederates, for the purpose of defrauding the plaintiff and public at large by inducing the belief that said diamonds and other precious stones were found upon and in said lands in their natural formation and production. The plaintiff says the defendant, Philip Arnold, who is a resident of Harden county, Ky., has left the county of his residence to avoid the service of a summons upon him, and so conceals himself that a summons cannot be served upon him. He disposed of his property with fraudulent intent, to cheat, hinder and delay his creditors, and is about to sell, convey and otherwise dispose of his property with the same intent.

ST. LOUIS.

Commercial Convention.

ST. LOUIS, December 11.—The Commercial Convention met in Mercantile Library Hall, and was called to order at 12 o'clock noon, by R. M. Bishop, President. After a few remarks, in which he alluded to the objects of the Convention, and urged harmony and wisdom of action, he introduced Mayor Brown, who delivered a brief welcoming address.

Thomas Allen then made a rather elaborate introductory address, after which the Convention proceeded to the appointment of committees on credentials, permanent organization, rules and order of business.

Delegates from only fifteen States were present, but telegrams were received stating that several delegations had been delayed in New York, and will be here to-morrow morning.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, December 10.—River 10 feet; falling. The Arlington departed for Memphis, and the Ashland for the Arkansas River. Weather moderating; cloudy.

LOUISVILLE, December 11.—River slowly rising; 4 feet 6 inches in canal; 2 feet 6 inches in chute. Cloudy and cold; moderating; the mercury ranged from 20 to 36. There was considerable ice in the harbor to-day. Arrived—Arabella, Cincinnati. Departed—Armadillo, New Orleans; Mollie Ragon, Cincinnati.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WARREN COUNTY

Village of Sugar Grove Almost Totally Destroyed—Loss Estimated at $30,000 to $35,000.

The village of Sugar Grove, Warren county, as we learn from the Warren *Mail*, was almost totally destroyed by fire, on Saturday, November 30th. It commenced in the second story of the Markham block, occupied by Hiram Temple. It spread so rapidly that Mr. Temple's family barely escaped with their lives, saving nothing except what they wore. The wind blew a gale and the building being dry burned so furiously that the flame leaped the street running north and caught in the McLean block on the corner. That went rapidly and so did every store and house on that side of the street, till about the whole of the business part of the town was laid in ashes. The people of the village of course turned out en masse and did all they could, but they had no fire department, the storm swept the flames directly against the buildings, and it was impossible to do more than save some of the goods. Unfortunately many things of great value were lost. Among these are all the town records, all the Justice Dockets, and many valuable papers belonging to private individuals. The offices of both Justices of the Peace, Mr. Ricker and Mr. Hamilton, were in the burnt district. Mr. Ricker's office was in the Markham Block, and he was away from home. It obtained the town records and many notes left for collection. The man who tried to enter it were met in the stairway by the flames and forced to retire. Indeed Mr. Ricker tells us there is hardly a scratch of a pen to show that Sugar Grove ever existed.

The loss is a heavy one, but the sufferers are as full of pluck as the Boston Yankees, and are untiring in their exertions to get places in which to go on with their business, and to rebuild in the Spring.

A NEW YORK paper contains a criticism upon the present fashions which prevail among the ladies. It is particularly hostile, to low necked dresses, and says the demoralization in this respect has almost reached the degree of depravity which existed at the most corrupt period of French history. There is undoubtedly much in the present styles that is objectionable to the sober sons of reason and judgment, and the improper advances which we are told young men sometimes make toward young ladies may to some extent be traced to this evil. Party dresses are now cut solely with a view to exhibit the rotund neck and well-developed bust to the greatest advantage. Both should be enveloped in thick gauze—impenetrable to the eye—or the dresses should be cut high-necked. Ladies can not act upon a safer plan than that adopted by the traveler, who wisely hides from view his most costly jewels, lest they tempt the cupidity of the robber on the plains.

BREVITIES.

....Municipal political heads now rest easy.

....Times are getting better. Shooting is again in order.

....Allegheny Councils will hold a stated meeting this evening, at the Council Chambers.

....The South Side members held a caucus in the city building yesterday, but transacted no business, except to agree on the Street Commissioners.

....The Holmes House, at Tionesta, took fire on Tuesday and burned to the ground. Loss, $6,000 to $8,000. Cause of the fire supposed to be a defective flue.

....Allegheny and Fayette counties are next on the list for fresh exhibitions of the beauties of capital punishment, each having a convicted murderer awaiting sentence of death.

....The City Property Committee of Councils have concluded their arrangements for the building of the new lock up on the present site, and the work will probably be commenced soon.

....Walker A. Rankin, Professor of Natural and Physical Science, delivered an interesting lecture on Tuesday night to the pupils of the Pennsylvania Female College. His subject was "Geography of the Heavenly Bodies."

....On account of a tie in the vote for alderman of the Twenty-eighth ward, South Side, a new election is ordered to be held on Friday, December 27th, the contestants, Messrs. Burg and Bingy, having received 199 votes each.

....The alarm of fire from box 12, corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, at fifteen minutes before nine o'clock last night, was sounded by a policeman who imagined that he discovered a fire in the dry goods store of Paul Hugus Hacke, on Fifth avenue, near Market street. The alarm proved false.

....Yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, Margaret Falkenhager filed an application for divorce from Louis A. H. Falkenhager, on the ground of cruel treatment, which she alleges has continued for the past five years. They were married in 1865. The case is set for a hearing on the first Monday of March.

....The Petroleum Producers' Agency and the Refiners' Association of the oil regions have united and adopted a plan by which each organization will be mutually benefitted by the co-operation. The producers will sell crude oil to the refiners and the refiners will buy of the Producers' Association exclusively. Other detailed arrangements have been made, regulating the price, time of settlement, &c.

....At the annual meeting of Allegheny Lodge No. 235, A. Y. M. held on Monday evening, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing Masonic year beginning on St. John's day next: Thomas Ward, Worshipful Master; Senior Warden, A. J. Staybugh; Junior Warden, W. J. Johnson; Secretary, Jac Colmer; Treasurer, T. J. Moor; Trustees, Wm. H. Graham, R. H. Wilson and T. J. Moor.

....Near the corner of Centre avenue and Grove streets is a family, consisting of a widow and five children, whose husband was drowned some time since, while cleaning a privy vault at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The family is living in abject poverty, and depends entirely upon the charity of neighbors for their support. The attention of the benevolent is called to these people. The woman is an invalid, and the children too small to work.

....The new Methodist Episcopal Church at Tidioute, caught fire Monday evening through a defective flue near the steeple, and was burned to the ground. The church was nearly completed, and cost $12,200. No insurance. A new dwelling owned by Judge Harlow, was completely destroyed by fire and water. It was insured for $2,000. There were two oil tanks filled with oil in close proximity to the church, but they were not burned.

....An election was held yesterday for five commissioners to grade and pave Carson, Main and Chestnut streets, lying on the South Side, under the provision of the Penn avenue Improvement act. Messrs. B. C. Sawyer, William Phillips, James J. Bennett, Wm. K. Rhoads and Park Painter were elected. These names are a sufficient guarantee of fair and honorable dealing, and an energetic prosecution of this much needed improvement to a successful completion.

....About one hundred men and boys, engaged in the glasshouse of Messrs. Ripley & Company, are on a strike for higher wages. The company has lately made an advance in wages without a corresponding advance in wages. They are now working out the first melt, which was charged on Saturday, in order to protect the company from unnecessary loss. As the work was completed yesterday, it is probable that a meeting will be held to-day, when some satisfactory arrangement will be made.

....In the Brooke county (W. Va.) court last week, Elijah N. Robinson was granted a divorce from his wife, Sarah J. Robinson, for alleged adultery. The woman was awarded the custody of the youngest child and $200 per year for support, whilst the four older children are retained by the father. Our readers will doubtless remember that about a year ago we mentioned the elopement of Mrs. Robinson with a worthless vagabond named Edmonds, who had lived with her husband as a farm hand.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. H. Price, formerly of Price & Sims, has built at Soho one of the finest foundrys in the city, and will have it in full blast by the first of January.

***J. D. Barton, Esq., has been appointed the General Superintendent of the Atlantic & Great Western railroad, with his office at Meadville. Mr. Barton succeeds Mr. Sweetser in the management of the road.

***Hon Wm. Haslett, formerly editor of the Butler *American*, died at his residence in Butler, on Tuesday last. The deceased served several years in the Legislature from that county, and was an able editor.

***In the U. S. Senate, in executive session on Tuesday, Col. Chli W. Hazzard, of Monongahela City, was confirmed as Postmaster of that place. The appointment is a good one worthily bestowed, and we congratulate the citizens of Monongahela City in having a thoroughly competent official.

***We are pained to announce the death of Thomas Lysle, the son of Mr. George Lysle, Sr., and a member of the firm of George Lysle & Sons, coal merchants. Deceased had gone to San Diego, California, for the cure of an affection of the lungs. On Tuesday his friends received a private telegram, announcing his death. The remains will be brought home for interment.

***In our returns yesterday from the Fourth ward, Allegheny, the name of Mr. Hugh McNeill was unintentionally omitted from the Common Council list of that ward. Mr. McNeill has represented this ward for a number of years, and the fact that he was re-elected for another term on Tuesday, and by a large majority, is certainly very praiseworthy and shows that his constituents know he makes a good Councilman and that their interest will cared for.

***In the returns as published in the papers yesterday Mr. Samuel Wood, Jr., of the Second ward, Allegheny, a successful candidate was made to appear as a Democrat, which is hardly correct seeing that Mr. Wood never trained in that crowd, but has voted the Republican ticket ever since he had the privilege of the ballot. In this instance he seems to have been confounded with Mr. Samuel M. Woods of the same ward whose politics are of the Democratic persuasion.

Wholesale Liquors.

The well known firm of Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson, No. 87 Second avenue, have now enlarged facilities for the transaction of their increasing business, and are prepared to furnish all persons with the purest and best of old rye whiskies, brandies, wines, gins, &c. The long experience of the firm in

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1872.

Bonds at Frankfort 96¼.

Petroleum at Antwerp 53½.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 112¼@112¾.

Governor Geary has issued writs to the Sheriffs of Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wyoming counties, composing the Thirteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, specifying Tuesday, December 24th, as the day for a special election to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the resignation of Ulysses Mercur, who was, on October 8th, elected Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The person chosen at this special election will not hold his position longer than sixty-six days, as he will receive his certificate of election on December 30th, and will retire on March 4th, 1873, when the Forty-second Congress will adjourn. If the Republicans of the district are wise they will nominate and elect the gentleman recently chosen by them for the full term of the forty-third Congress. His two months experience in the present Congress would be a decided advantage in the seat.

Two dispatches from Columbia, South Carolina, on Tuesday, announced that John J. Patterson had been elected U. S. Senator to succeed Senator Sawser, and that he was immediately afterwards arrested for bribery of members to vote for him. Patterson's competitors were ex-Governor Scott and Elliot, a negro Congressman re-elected at the recent election, and a member of the present House. He is the ablest of the trio who sought the place. Mr. Patterson was formerly a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from one of the central counties, and in fact is a graduate from that distinguished institution. His reputation as being "smart" still lingers about Harrisburg. He went to South Carolina to engage in railroad speculations, and switched off into politics. The charge of bribery against him may be a scandal, but it need not be set down as such as a matter of course.

Sweden and Norway are rapidly being depleted of the best class of their population, the small farmers, who find in the northwestern States of America, cheap land and a climate somewhat similar to their own. Those who remain at home are disposed to insist on the most sweeping reforms from the new King, Oscar II. They demand, in the first place, a reduction of the army, and the application of the money thus saved for the advancement of science, industry, education and the arts of peace. It is also demanded that the practice of giving decorations shall be abandoned, because it has been condemned by public opinion. The Sovereign is asked to renounce a sufficient portion of the civil service appropriation to reduce the annual sum to 1,000,000 rix dollars, which, it is claimed, is enough for a poor country with only 4,000,000 inhabitants to pay. Civil Service Reform is further demanded by the institution of a system of appointment that shall confer the offices on account of merit, irrespective of birth. It is not likely the Swedish people will get at the outset all they ask, but the movement will be ultimately successful.

Anything tending to cheapen postage will be heartily welcomed by the people. If the franking privilege goes by the board, we hope to see penny postage the rule in this country before five years have passed. Two bills have been introduced in Congress at this session, and they both will probably pass, intended to reduce the rates of postage. One of them provides for the abolition of the present regulation that where one full rate of postage has been prepaid on a letter it shall be forwarded to its destination, and on delivery a double rate of postage shall be collected. For example: If A in Pittsburgh mails a letter to B in Philadelphia, the postage on which amounts to six cents, but on which A pays only three cents, the present rule is to collect six cents, or double the amount left unpaid, from B on the delivery of the letter. The new bill provides that in such a case only three cents shall be collected. The other bill provides for the reduction of the postage rate on all domestic mail matter of the first class, including all correspondence except book manuscripts and corrected proof sheets, from the uniform rate of three cents to two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof. The first bill is to take effect on its passage, the other on and after the first day of July. Both these measures, if they become laws, will reduce the rates of postage, and are therefore praiseworthy.

The Philadelphia *Age* admits that the plan to raise ten millions of dollars to start the Centennial Celebration and Exposition, by subscriptions of stock, apportioned among the several States in proportion to their population, is likely to turn out a failure; and, casting about for a remedy, thinks Congress should make the deficiency good by an appropriation from the National treasury. It may come to that in the end, but the suggestion of its probability is not likely to encourage private subscriptions in Philadelphia or elsewhere. Let it be once understood that the National treasury is held in reserve, and there will be few individual subscriptions, unless there is a fair prospect of adequate returns in the shape of dividends. It seems to us that before Philadelphia starts at calling on the general government it would be good policy on her part to demonstrate her own earnestness by a liberality that would elicit the admiration of the country. Behind the patriotic and commendable idea of a Centennial Celebration of American Independence, by an International Exposition, such as those held in London, Paris and New York (a failure rather), and the prospective one in Vienna, the people all understand there is a grand scheme for local advancement and profit. We have no fault to find with this. It is inseparable from the idea of a national commemoration of the centennary at any single point, and Philadelphia has claims to be the scene of the international jubilee that no one disputes. But here this ugly question of finance comes in. A rivalry between half a dozen cities to secure the Centennial Exposition would probably induce the needful subscriptions to give the enterprise a fair start without any difficulty; but there is no rivalry, and Philadelphia shows a disposition to fall back on the national treasury at the outset. We hope this policy will not be perserved in, for it will be sure to arouse opposition, at least until Philadelphia shows its faith by works. National aid will probably be necessary in the end, but it should not be invoked now, and Philadelphia ought to illustrate her liberality and enterprise by large contributions. If evidence of this be given, there will be ample backing from all sections. If not, not. If the idea once gets abroad that Philadelphia wants to make a great deal of capital for herself, at other people's expense, the Centennial Exposition will accumulate a large amount of prejudice at the outset.

GENERAL LEGISLATION.

We are indebted to Hon. Isaac R. Sherwood, Secretary of State of Ohio, for advance sheets of his annual report, from which we gather some facts of interest in connection with the proposed reform in Pennsylvania, abolishing the system of special legislation for the incorporation of companies with corporate powers. This business in Ohio is transacted in a very simple and inexpensive manner, through the office of the Secretary of State, where the applications are filed and certificates of incorporation issued under general laws. Secretary Sherwood advises the codification of all laws regulating the incorporation of companies, and shows that there are now on the statute books of the State *two hundred and twenty laws* regulating the grant of corporate powers. We have heard the argument used that it would be impossible to do without special legislation in Pennsylvania because of the multiplicity of local interests; but we judge the experience of Ohio would be a fair criterion of the practicability of working under general laws in this State. The general laws are very sweeping over there, for Secretary Sherwood mentions one for incorporating elevator companies, under which, he says, "a company could be organized to run a millinery shop, a music store, and a charcoal furnace under one charter." This seems to be an abuse.

Under the general laws of Ohio, during the year ending November 15, 1872, there were one hundred and thirty-four companies incorporated for manufacturing purposes, with a total capital stock of $17,554,500. These companies are for almost every conceivable purpose in the way of manufacturing, from paper collars and wooden coffins to the most extensive rolling mills, with a capital of one million of dollars. In addition to the companies for manufacturing, certificates of incorporation were issued to 62 Railway Companies, 57 Mining Companies, 55 Building and Loan Associations, and 148 miscellaneous corporations; making in all the number of certificates filed during the year 456, with a total capital of $142,150,965.

The Secretary says the bulk of the manufacturing business of Ohio is now organizing in joint stock companies, and he commends the passage of one general incorporation law, embracing all the leading industrial interests of the State.

The point of this exhibit of the working of general laws for all kinds of corporations in Ohio, is that it demonstrates the completeness and practicability of the system; shows that it encourages the association of capital and labor for the development of the resources of the State; and that it obviates the evil practice of making the Legislature a huckster stand for traffic in private laws. In this light it is worthy of consideration by members of the Constitutional Convention who are determined to eradicate abuses in this State.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL MOVE.

A national banking scheme of magnificent proportions was introduced in the House of Representatives last week by Hon. Mr. Wheeler, of New York, that is exciting a great deal of interest in the moneyed centres of the East. It is entitled "A bill to incorporate the Governor and Managers of the Exchequer of the United States of America," with the following features:

A capital of $100,000,000, in shares of $1,000 each; subscriptions to be payable three-fourths in legal tender notes and the remainder in gold coin; not less than three-fourths of the capital to be at all times held by citizens of the United States; to insure the formation of the corporation, it is provided that, if after a given time the whole capital be not subscribed, any national bank in existence may subscribe, upon the same terms, the whole or any part of its capital, and consolidate and become merged into this corporation, provided it abandon its existing organization; the central office to be in New York, and branch offices to be established in the fifteen largest cities in the country; the proprietors to choose managers for all these offices; the corporation to be divided into two departments—one for banking, and the other to consist of three Commissioners for each office, appointed respectively by the President, the Governor of the State, and the managers of the offices; these Commissioners to have authority to issue notes to the Banking Department, for which gold coin will be required as security, to one-fourth the amount of the first $200,000,000.

This created some excitement in Wall street, and the reporters were baffled in their attempts to obtain information on the subject, until they got hold of Mr. Clews, who is connected in some way or other, with about all the great financial operations of the day. He said the main feature of "the Exchequer" would be the redemption of national bank notes, and that the capital would not necessarily be one hundred millions, and might not exceed five millions. Further, said Mr. Clews:

The new institution would also be a source of accommodation to the merchants of the country, in giving them increased facilities for discount. In this respect the new institution would bear the same relation to the merchants of this country that the Bank of England does to those of Great Britain. The merchants of this country were seriously hampered by the present National Bank system. A majority of the National Banks would not discount the merchants' paper at legal rates. The consequence is that the merchant is compelled to obtain the accommodation from a broker, paying from 8 to 12 per cent. In many instances the banks lend their money through brokers, and in this way obtain a larger rate of interest than they could lawfully obtain otherwise. In consequence of the present law, compelling the banks to retain a reserve of 25 per cent. of their capital, whenever they fall one or two per cent. below this legal reserve they are compelled to part with some of their securities to make good the deficiency. At such a time it is a comparatively easy thing for a few capitalists or moneyed institutions to make money artificially stringent by locking up several millions. With this new institution, possessing so large a capital, this state of things would not continue. It was intended that the new institution should in every way command the confidence of the financial and mercantile community. It would have a Board of Directors or Governors, to be composed of the best and strongest business men of the country, who would direct its entire operations. At the head of these will be a President or Chief of approved standing in the financial world, whose name will be a guaranty of integrity and fitness for the position.

This is about all the information accessible as yet; but doubts are generally expressed that the bill will not pass Congress at this session. It is put forward now to elicit discussion, and will be pressed at the first session of the new Congress, December, 1873.

STATE NEWS.

Miss Sarah Donohoe, aged seventy-five years, living near Smyrna, Delaware, was frozen to death on Friday, Nov. 29th, while searching for a cow.

Mrs. M. A. Dodrick, of Rouseville, some time since made application to the Venango county court for a divorce from her husband, Daniel Dodrick. The decree of divorce has been granted to her, with the custody of her children, and the privilege of resuming her maiden name of Ward.

Hon. Wayne MacVeagh delivered the first lecture of the course at Phœnixville on Thursday evening last. It was a pleasant description of life among the Turks, as seen through the eyes of an United States minister. Phœnixville is Mr. MacVeagh's native place, and where many relatives at present reside.

The Bedford *Citizen* states that the Bear Creek railroad is being pushed on to the Allegheny river, and that Baker's Landing will probably be the terminus. It is already completed to a point beyond Harrisville, Butler county, and is transporting considerable quantities of coal northward. From there to the river it will pass through and open up the best coal regions in the State. All the money necessary to complete the road has been secured, and the work will be done as fast as practicable.

A young man pretending to be deaf and dumb, went to a farmer's house in Warren county, a few days ago, and wrote upon a slate that he had been robbed in Philadelphia, and desired money with which to go to his home in Ohio. Assuming a pious bearing, and claiming to be a member of the farmer's church—Methodist—the latter's heart warmed toward the unfortunate young man. He accompanied the family to church on Sunday, and appeared to worship with much earnestness. After the services he asked the loan of $54, which amount was raised. Profuse with thanks and promises to return the money by express, the young man departed. The money is still waited for, but we fear in vain.

The Waynesburg *Republican* says a shocking occurrence took place near Jacksonville, Richhill township, one day last week. Miss Matilda Wright, aged nineteen years, daughter of John Wright, who keeps house for her father, he being a widower, was alone at home on the afternoon of the occurrence, sitting by the fire, about four o'clock, when she was taken with a fit, fell with one foot in the fire, and when she came to herself, an hour afterwards, her foot was literally roasted. So badly was it burned that the flesh dropped from the bone, and it is a question which time will determine, whether or not the foot will have to be taken off. Miss Wright had never before been afflicted in like manner, and her case is rather a singular one. It was about one hour from the time she was attacked until the cause to herself, all the time being alone, no one to drag her from the fire.

PERSONAL

Money is to marry a Philadelphia belle next month. She is worth $40,000 in cash.

Fifteen different men want to be Superintendent of the Wisconsin Insane Asylum.

General Grierson, the cavalry raider, is now Surveyor General of Wyoming Territory.

General Hood, who tried to flank Sherman, is now in command of a peaceful pill shop in Georgia.

John P. Sanborn has purchased the Newport (R. I.) *Mercury*, a paper started by Benjamin Franklin in 1758, and will make it a daily.

A young lady at Gratiot, Mich., still a minor, has two husbands living, to each of whom she has been married twice, within a few months.

It is rumored that Namyk Pasha, who was Governor of Djeddah at the time of the massacre of 1859, will probably be appointed Grand Vizier of Turkey.

The reason an urchin gave for being late at school Monday, was that the boy in the next house was going to have a dressing done with a bed cord, and he waited to hear him howl.

Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, is named as a candidate for Governor of Ohio. Too early in the season. The election does not take place for ten months to come.

Our Minister at Athens and the King of Greece are said to be boon companions, walking, driving and dining together five days out of the week. Does His Majesty play poker?

A man named Peck, who murdered Mrs. Almira Cheney in Coloraine, Mass., five years ago, and who has been in an insane asylum ever since, has been discharged, cured, and will be tried for murder this month.

In the coming trial of the Tichborne claimant Mr. Digby Seymour, Q. C., will be the leading counsel. He receives 1,000 guineas retainer, and 50 guineas a day "refresher" during the continuance of the trial.

An Irish woman at the west end of the Hoosac tunnel lost her husband last week. She brought her wedding dress along with her mourning weeds to the funeral at North Adams, and was married immediately after the "last sad rites" were performed.

Rochefort has made several appeals to the government not to transport him. He declared in his last entreaty that it sent to New Caledonia he would be assassinated by the Communists as soon as he should land. Difficult position. Thiers will probably send him now.

Kansas is doing up divorce with a promptness and dispatch which threaten to interfere with the custom of Indiana. A lady who was somewhat pressed for time the other day was unmarried, licensed, remarried, and off on her second wedding trip, all within a quarter of an hour.

The good people of Pittsburgh are being victimized by some fellow who represents himself to be Henry M. Stanley, chief of the *Herald* Livingstone expedition. As the genuine Stanley is in this city in good flesh and blood the Pittsburgh Stanley must, of course, be counterfeit and ought to be "presented" by the Grand Jury.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Princess Beatrice, of England, does not always fall in with family decisions and plans, and her proposed marriage to the marquis of Stafford is a very improbable affair. She was very much opposed to her sister marrying the marquis of Lorne, saying she supposed when her time came she would be offered a dry goods clerk. Germany, that inexhaustible field of royal Protestaut husbands, she has refused to contemplate, as she "hates Germans," and even a marquis may seem preferable to her by comparison.

"Plon Plon" and his wife, the amiable Princess Clothilde, are living quietly at Milan, enjoying the sympathy excited by their recent expulsion from France and exchanging frequent visits with Prince Umberto, the heir-apparent of the Italian crown, and his wife, who reside in the royal castle in Manza. It is remarked that the French exile rides about in a very modest brougham, and the fact is favorably commented on as suiting the fallen fortunes of the family, but it excites no surprise in those who know of the habitual penuriousness of that prince.

Here is a story which might cut a very pretty figure in one of Charles Reade's novels. It is told by *The Liverpool Mercury*. Some years ago a young man of Chester, respectably connected, for some dishonest transactions, was transported. Lately, an old gentleman in Chester died, leaving an estate of £30,000; and it now turns out that the ne'er do-well, who has, however, been doing well in Australia, is his sole heir. The man, however, has obtained his liberty, has settled in Australia as a prosperous sheep farmer, and it is doubtful if he will care to return to the scene of his youthful follies, even to become a Cheshire landholder.

They have strange chambermaids at Shepherd's Hotel, in Cairo, (says a lady traveler.) The one who waited on our room, and attended to all the various duties of the calling, even to the making of beds, was a Frenchman, dressed as if for a dinner party, white vest and dress coat, and having the air of a refined gentleman. It was really embarassing to accept his services in such a capacity. One of the ladies, on arriving at the hotel, rang for the chambermaid. This gentleman presented himself. Supposing him to be the proprietor or his clerk, she expressed her wishes to see the chambermaid. He very politely replied, in the best English he could command, "Madame, I am she."

GENERAL NEWS.

In the French army, where revaccination is not practised, 26,469 deaths from small-pox occurred during the late campaign; in the Austrian army, where revaccination is compulsory, but 253 deaths happened from this disease during the same period.

Within the past ten years, according to the London *Spectator*, ten persons have died in England, leaving property sworn to be worth over five millions of dollars. Mr. Fletcher leaving an estate valued at over two millions five hundred thousand dollars, and one hundred and sixty-one whose entire assets amounted to more than one million.

It is stated "as a piece of news not generally known," by *The Yale Record*, that "several ladies applied for admission to the Medical School at the beginning of the current term." They were refused admittance, and "the Medical Faculty unanimously resolved that ladies would not be admitted to the Medical Department until they were also admitted to the other departments of the University."

The Mayor of Chicago, in his annual message for the year ending November 30th, 1872, states that the bonded debt of the city amounts to thirteen and a half millions of dollars, and the floating debt to about two millions of dollars. He makes as next recommendations for adequate precautions and preparations against fire, and characterizes the municipal year just closed, as one of "settlement, retrenchment and reform."

A couple of Yale seniors, filled with a longing to get "behind the scenes," bribed some of the subordinates the other night to allow them to go on the stage as "supes" in "Le Roi Carotte." This was all very fine, but a sharp fight with some imitation monkeys was not at all in the programme and the monkeys leaped on them and overcame them so completely that they fled out of the house wounded and naked. Their thirst for theatrical life is not as great as it was.

In the *Swiss Times*, published at Geneva, Switzerland, Nov. 13th, we find this anecdote, connected with the meeting of General Meade with Lee, at the time of the Appomattox surrender: When they met Lee said," Why, Meade, what are you doing with all that gray in your beard?" To which Meade replied. "*You* have had a great deal to do with it"—thus referring to the anxiety of the long and severe campaign from Gettysburg to Appomattox.

A bill will probably be introduced into the present Congress for the protection of forest trees in the West, and for their propagation where the land is bare of wood. President Grant glanced at this subject in his message, and it was under discussion at the last session, upon a bill introduced by Senator Hitchcock, to give a homestead on the public lands to any settler who would plant one-fourth of the tract in trees. This bill failed to pass; but will probably be modified and enacted this winter.

Those who find it necessary to use artificial teeth to fill vacancies caused by decay, have just had a warning in the melancholy experience of a German named Pfeiffer, residing at Newark, N. J. About two weeks ago, while asleep, this unfortunate man swallowed a gold plate containing several molars, and he has since been suffering the most excruciating agony. The physicians seem to have adopted the well known method to induce the discharge of the teeth from the stomach, but so far have been unsuccessful.

The tract of land owned by the Pumunky tribe of Indians in King William's county, Va., embraces 1,466 acres, but only about 760 are arable. They have one school, one Baptist church, built in 1865, and three ministers. Every one above the age of fifteen years is a member of the church. The tribe numbers eighty-five. Their chief occupations are fishing and hunting. They also engage, but not very largely, in the cultivation of the soil. They elect their chief, and he holds the office as long as he discharges his duties faithfully. Thomas Cook is their chief at this time.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Mrs. Elliott, the wife of the colored member from South Carolina, was made to feel that the gallery set apart for members' wives was not capacious enough to hold a colored member's wife last winter, and she did not repeat the experiment. When questioned about it by an indignant white member's wife in regard to the intrusion, the doorkeeper answered that his instructions were to admit members' families, and no exceptions were made on account of color. The noses of the favored white race, in spite of political equality, in virtue of their color, when coming in contact with this people, and the attempt, if made, to mingle in such manner will present many novel and interesting scenes."

Rome is rapidly improving under its new regime. Fifty-seven new shops have been opened in the Corso since the entrance of the Italian troops in September, 1870. Indeed the recently issued ministerial reports indicate an increase of prosperity throughout the whole country. For the first six months of the year the imports amounted to 517,000,000 of francs, showing an increase of 63,000,000 over those of the same period last year; the exports, to 519,000,000, showing an increase of 106,000,000. The post office receipts for the first nine months of this year were 15,000,000, being an increase of 1,000,000 over last year. In the eighteen months ending June 30, 1872, 438 miles of new roads had been constructed.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

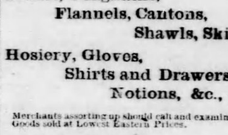
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent. compound from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ailworth, F. Behm, G. Fallansdorf, Joseph Rhoads, R. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Kay.

John S. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
SECOND FLOOR.
FURS, FURS, FURS.
Cloaks and Sacques.
Shawls and Scarfs.
White Blankets,
Gray Blankets,
Blue Blankets,
Brown Blankets,
Quilts, Comforts, &c., &c.
LADIES' FELT SUITS,
At $4,
All colors, worth $10—a great bargain.
Popular Bargains
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
JUST OPENED,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.
New Hamburg Embroideries,
CHOICE STYLES, VERY LOW.
NEW JEWELRY
Very handsome and desirable.
French Tourist Belts,
NEW LOT, JUST OPENED.
NECK FRILLINGS AND FLUTINGS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
COMBS, New and Fashionable Styles.
LADIES' SCARFS AND BOWS,
ALL CHOICE SHADES.
A complete new stock of Ladies' and Children's Made-up Goods—Chemise, Night Dresses, Drawers, Skirts, Aprons, &c.
Great Bargains in PARASOLS to close up.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.
NEW GOODS
AT
Bottom Prices.
New Dress Goods,
Alpacas, Mohairs,
Merinos, Velveteens,
Prints, Ginghams,
Flannels, Cantons,
Shawls, Skirts,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Shirts and Drawers,
Notions, &c., &c.
Merchants assorting up should call and examine. Goods sold at Lowest Eastern Prices.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.
PITTSBURGH.
H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Just received a splendid stock of
Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.
COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety.
HATS, CAPS AND FURS.
FURS!
Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.
Call and examine
Prices and Qualities
Before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.
Pianos and Organs.

GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS. FIRST CLASS.
The Best and Cheapest Pianos and Organs in the City.
Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents
BARR & KNAKE, No. 12 Sixth Street,
Sole Agents for the
BRADBURY AND SCHOMACKER PIANOS.
A large assortment of Opera Music, *Latest, Best* and *Cheapest* editions published in this and other countries.
Send for catalogue and price list. no21
BRASS FOUNDERS.
JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works.
ALL KINDS OF
BRASS CASTINGS
MADE TO ORDER.
Prompt attention given to filling orders for finished Brass Goods and Antifriction Metal. Address
No. 95 CARSON ST., South Side,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.
Why go East for your Tin Cans when you can be supplied with a superior article for less money?
LARD CANS—2, 3 and 6 lb. sizes.
SPICE CANS,
PAINT CANS,
Manufactured at
Miller's Screw Top Can Manufactory
In Bown's New Building.
Entrance off Virgin alley, one door from Wood street.
All Orders promptly filled.
D. MILLER & CO.
ASH.
100 casks, Common Soda Ash;
25 " Refined Soda Ash;
25 " Pearl Ash;
10 " Potash, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
WONDERFUL! WONDERFUL!
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
Singing Bird.
Go and see it, and at the same time their splendid
STOCK OF GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Fine Watches and Chains, Diamond Necklaces, Lockets, and Crosses, Fine Sets of Jewelry of every variety, style and quality.
Goods to Suit Everybody.
101 FIFTH AVENUE.
Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
Hazard Powder Company's
SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD.
AT LOW PRICES.
Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,
PITTSBURGH.
DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
FULL STOCK, PRICES LOW,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
AT 31 CENTS.
A Yard wide Barred Country Flannels, very cheap.
AT 25 CENTS.
Heavy Gray Twilled Flannels, a great bargain.
RED FLANNELS,
Plain and Twilled,
White Flannels,
Barred Flannels.
DRESS GOODS.
At 25c, Black Alpacas—very cheap.
At 37½c, Black Alpacas—a bargain.
At 50c, Black Alpacas—a bargain.
At 65c, Black Alpacas—we'l worth $1.
Black Waterproof, Brown Waterproof,
Green Waterproof,
Gold Mixed Waterproof, Gray Waterproof,
Blue Waterproof.
All goods at Lowest Prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
Federal St., Allegheny.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
Tapestry Brussels, very choice.
Body Brussels, newest styles.
Two and Three Plys, latest coloring.
Druggets, all widths.
Drugget Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.
All of the above goods we offer less than spring prices.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue.
WOOLEN DRUGGETS
AND
CRUMB CLOTHS,
Of all sizes and widths. English and American
FELT CARPETS,
¼, 2-4, 3 and 8-4 yards wide.
Bordered Squares,
Linen Crumb Cloths,
Linen Drugget, 3 yards wide,
Printed Crumb Cloths,
Very cheap. A fresh stock of all the above just opened at
M'Farland & Collins,
No. 71 and 73 FIFTH AVENUE.
NEW CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
Druggets,
Crumb Cloths,
Window Shades,
Piano and Table Covers,
Oil Cloths,
Linoleum, &c
Private Patterns unusually attractive.
HENRY M'CALLUM,
51 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
CARPETINGS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Have just received for the
FALL TRADE
An unusually attractive assortment of
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.,
In styles and qualities never before shown in this market, all of which they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.
FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE
BY
Herron & Bates,
38 WOOD STREET.
6,000 ACRES OF GOOD LAND in Wetzel county, West Virginia, near the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The land is heavily Timbered with Black Walnut, Ash and Poplar. Will sell the Property on easy terms, and at a very low price of $3.25 per acre.
A FARM OF 109 ACRES in Centre township, Columbiana county, Ohio, on line of Niles and St. Lisbon R. R., 2½ miles from New Lisbon, and 5 miles from Leetonia. Soil rich and underlaid with limestone. About a foot under the surface is a bed of FIRE CLAY. Price $75.00 per acre. Terms easy.
ONE HUNDRED DESIRABLE HOUSES on WYLIE AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Lots 20x76. Good location. For sale at the extremely low rate of $2,000 each. Payments easy.
60,000 ACRES OF VIRGINIA LAND IN THE ROANOAKE VALLEY at prices within the reach of all. Good farms selling from $3 00 to $20.00 per acre. Ultimate montpazed. These lands are rapidly changing hands—many settlers from Allegheny county now locating. Send a 3-cent stamp for Land Circular containing full description of property upon application, enclosing postage stamp. Don't fail to send for them.
MONEY TO LOAN.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.
MORTGAGES WANTED.
REAL ESTATE
For Sale or Exchange
FOR CITY PROPERTY.
ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCKS, three rooms and kitchen, attached, with Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 30 Rooms, Marble Mantles in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 200 in depth, planted in bearing fruit trees.
ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantle in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 200 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.
The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela River from both properties.
ENQUIRE OF
John A. Carothers,
106 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
FOR SALE.
100 Quarter and Half-Acre
LOTS,
ALSO, THE
FARM HOUSE AND BARN,
With 2½ acres of ground, and about 800 bearing Fruit Trees; also a Farm of 125 acres, adjoining the above Lots, with about twelve acres of Coal. All of the above within from five to ten minutes walk from Wells Station, P. R. R. This property will be sold on easy terms. Plans can be seen at my office. This property offers better inducements for speculation than any property offered for sale on the P. R. R., on account of its close proximity to the contemplated improvements of the P. R. R. Co. Inquire of
JOHN GRAZIER,
108 Smithfield street.
FOR SALE.
2,000 bushels Indiana White Wheat.
2,000 bushels prime Mixed Oats.
10 cars prime Ear Corn.
1,000 Idaho Bags, in store.
MITCHCOCK, MCCREERY & CO.
DRY GOODS.
NOVELTIES!
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
Lace Handkerchiefs
Hemmed Stitched Handkerchiefs,
Linen Handkerchiefs,
Mourning Handkerchiefs,
Gents' Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Scarfs,
Men's Scarfs,
Men's Mufflers.
Kid Gloves,
Cloth Gloves,
Buckskin Gloves,
Sheepskin Gloves,
Merino Lined Gloves,
For Gents, Ladies, Misses and Youths.
Woolen Leggins,
Velveteen Leggins,
Chinchilla Leggins,
Cloth Leggins.
For Misses and Children.
Fancy Goods of all kinds at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts.
Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
620 and 208 Liberty Street
NEW ESTABLISHMENT

Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,
Having fitted up the above STORE in the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES, MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Citizens, Builders, Architects, Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
which are at all times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable, tasteful and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.
COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.
The New Cone Furnace
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will keep your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The CONE FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.
We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
JAMES OLD,
No. 193 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
One Fire Will Last All Winter.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE
REVOLUTION,
A new SELF-FEEDING Parlor Stove for Bituminous coal. One that will burn our soft coal on the same principle and in the same manner that Anthracite coal is now used in self-feeding stoves.
Warranted to be Perfect in Operation
and the most powerful heating stove in the country.
Manufactured and for sale by
Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.,
NO. 194 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
MEDICAL.
DR. WHITTIER,
No. 206 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diplomas at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.
Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.
Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, which produce some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, debility, blotches, blushes, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory, sexual power, rendering marriage improper and unhappy, are permanently cured. Many persons ignorantly using the above sent for twostamps. Correspondence confidential; consultation free. It is safe to say that a Physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians know this, but unprincipled pretenders to his care. Medicine sent everywhere.
Office Hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 8 P. M.
MANHOOD: WOMANHOOD!
"Ecce Homo" or the Science of Life. Who may marry, who not. Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read this book. Sent by mail, in sealed envelope, 25 cents each; both for 50 cents.
Address Dr. Whittier, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. PARKIES, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We Offer for Sale, Free from All Taxes,
$60,000 six per cent. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, Turtle Creek Division, at 90 and accrued interest. This Mortgage is the first lien on the first twelve miles of the road, and is a key to the whole road; has sixteen years to run, is an absolute security and pays 7 per cent. on the investment.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, D. B. DAVIDSON, R. W. HANKIN, JOS. FLEMING, J. H. BORLAND, W. H. BROWN, G. FULLANSBEE, S. S. MARPLE, E. H. PALMER, Jr.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Third National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH,
Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.
CAPITAL PAID IN ..... $ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... $ 1,000,000.
Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. E. Schmertz, J. K. Kerr,
Charles Meyer, Thomas M. Carnegie,
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Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Private Wires to the National Line, connecting with the Gold Exchange Bank of New York, and London, Liverpool, Queenstown, London-derry and Glasgow.
Drafts payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 11, 1872.

The financial horizon seems to be about as it certainly clearing. Money to-day could be had at something nearer fair rates of interest than for some weeks past. This remark, of course, refers to those who are not hooked upon as regular customers by the banks, and who consequently have to stand the severest pressure whenever there is any stringency in the money market. Some of those greedy boards of bank directors who last week protested that eighteen per cent. was a fair rate of interest on money, this week discovered that it was too much. This paper intimated at the time those resolutions were passed that such short-sighted and narrow-minded policy could not last long, and the judgment then expressed has been fully born out by the subsequent re-receiving of some of those boards.

Loanable funds in this market are still very scarce, but things are on the mend, and some of the "knowing ones" confidently predict that by the first of January there will be plenty of money.

Our exchanges from all parts report money easier. The Boston banks, and a very cheerful feeling prevails as to the probabilities of a fair supply during the winter. Attractive rates are reported.

With lower rates of interest, much needed public improvements may be confidently expected.

There is nothing at all doing in local securities, and the real estate market is equally barren of interest.

GEO. B. HILL & Co., banker and brokers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Wednesday.
Gold	112
U. S. 6s—1881	112½
" " coupons	112½
5-20s—1865	113½
5-20s—1865, new	113½
" 1867	113½
" 1868	116
" 1868—coupons	116
10-40s	109½
" coupons	112½
Currency 6's	

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	96
Erie	21
Michigan Southern	87½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	102
Rock Island	87
North Western, Common	78
Pacific Mail	37
Western Union Telegraph	37½
Ohio & Mississippi	16½
Ontario, Pacific	10
Toledo, Wabash	30
Fort Wayne	96
American Express	67
American Express, new	67
United States Express	55
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	115
Canada Southern	50

Messrs. Gilbaugh, Reed & Co., brokers and bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	58
Reading R. R.	97½
United Co's New Jersey	117
Camden & Amboy R. R.	130
Lehigh Valley R. R.	50
Philadelphia & Erie	29
North Pennsylvania	33½
Pittsburgh City 6's	101½
U. S. 6's—1881	bid. 113½
Central Transportation	32

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 11, 1872.

The general markets continue quiet and devoid of any new or important characteristics worthy of special notice. The demand for all the leading commodities continues entirely local, and is confined entirely to supplying immediate wants, while in prices there are no material changes.

APPLES—Sales, in a jobbing way, at 2 50@3 per bbl, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—45@50c per gallon.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand, and we can report regular sales of prime to choice roll at 27@30.

BIRDS, ETC.—The receipts recently have been rather large, but there is no change in prices, 12@15c per lb. as to quality.

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR—Is in steady demand, with sales at $3 50@3 60 per bbl.

CABBAGE—Continues very dull, though this is not unusual at this season of the year, may be quoted at 2@c by the car load, and 1@2c by the single or smaller lots.

CHEESE—Prime Goshen, 16½@16c.

CORN—Is quotable at 85@86c per bbl, according to quality and size of barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7 50 per case in good hands, and $8 in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $11 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRIED FRUITS—Quiet and nominally unchanged. Apples, 6@6c per lb; Peaches, prime halves, 10@10c; Blackberries, 9@c.

EGGS—Some dealers are quoting fresh Eggs higher, but there are but few sales being made above 33c, and the general range all the way from 28 to 30c, as to quality.

FLOUR—The stock in this market is very much reduced, and some dealers are experiencing great difficulty in filling their orders; it is not in consequence of scarcity, but for want of transportation—there is a plenty of it bought and waiting for cars. Prices although firmer are nothing to quote from last week's figures for wheat, and $6 25@6 50 for fair to choice red winter wheat. New York is still reported dull, while Chicago, a point more important to us than New York, is quoted in good demand at full prices. Rye Flour unchanged at $5 25@5 50.

GRAIN—The receipts of all kinds of Grain continues light, and with reduced stocks and an average demand, prices are firmer and the tendency is again upward. There is considerable inquiry for Wheat, and it is selling readily on arrival at quotations; $1 05@1 20 for red, and $1 15@1 30 for white; both city and country millers are hunting for wheat, and the receipts continue light. Oats in fair demand and firm, but unchanged; 40@42c, on track, as to quality. Corn, both shelled and ear continue exceedingly scarce, and those who are so fortunate as to get any in have no difficulty in realizing full prices, say 50@—the market seems to be almost entirely bare—there is little or none either in the hands of dealers or consumers; hence, as might be expected, there is considerable excitement, and also in light supply, and may be quoted at 80@90. Barley quiet and unchanged; 85 to 90 for fair to prime; and $1 for fine.

GROCERIES—The recent Rio telegram, reporting a considerable advance of price and a decrease in the stock, and receipts, is, as might be expected, looked upon as being favorable to holders, and while prices are firmer, there is no quotable change in our market. Sugars quiet and unchanged. It is generally believed that prices cannot go any lower, and, therefore, that it is a good time to buy. There is a fair active demand for New crop New Orleans Molasses, but syrups continue exceedingly dull.

Sugars—Cuba, 8½@8½c; Refined, 13½c; Powdered, 13½c; A Coffee, 12½c; B, 12½c; Ex. C, 12½c; C, 12½c; Yellow C, 11½c; Molasses Sugars, 9½@9c; Porto Rico, 11½c; Demerara, 11½@11½.

COFFEE—Choice Rio 23c; Prime, 22c; Good, 22c; Fair, 21c; Ordinary, 20c; Java, 26c; Mocha, 28c; Laguayra, 25c; Maracaibo, 24c; Santos, 24c; Costa Rica, 23c; Rio Grande, 22c; Singapore, 22c; Ceylon, 22c; Native Rio, 19c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 80@85c.

HAY—Sales of baled, on track, at $20@25 per ton, according to quality.

OATMEAL—$5 25@5 50 per bbl.

HOMINY—$4 25 to $4 75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quiet at 25@30c per gallon.

LARD OIL—No. 1. Extra winter strained, in a jobbing way, 90@95c.

ONIONS—In good supply, but with a steady demand, prices are maintained; $2 50@3 per bbl.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1 00@1 20 per cwt. Middlings at $1 20@1 40, according to quality. Corn Meal, $1 10@1 15.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

POTATOES—The receipts for several days past, owing to the cold weather rendering shipments risky, have been very light, and the market is consequently firmer, closing at 50@55c per bush.

POULTRY—Continues dull. Live Chickens, 4@5c per pair; dressed, 10@12c per lb; Turkeys, 16@18.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 15½c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9c; Plain Shoulders, 6½c; Ribs Sides, 9c; Clear Rib, 9½c; Clear Sides, 10c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Dried Beef, 12c; Mess Pork, $15 00; Prime, $13 50; Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in tres. 9c; half bbls, 10c; pail, 10½. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $3 00; in kegs, $2 50.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@3½c.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, $1 85@1 90.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, December 11, 1872.

CATTLE.

The arrivals up to this time, noon to-day, have been rather less than the same time last week, and with scarcely an average demand and unfavorable accounts from the East, Philadelphia, New York, and Buffalo, trade is very slow, though there is no quotable change in prices. There is a full attendance of buyers, but they are all waiting, but as yet they are holding back, looking wrong in expectation that by so doing they will be able to force a decline; it is safe to say that up to this time the volume of business has been comparatively light, however, a change in trade is to brighten up this afternoon, and, while it is possible, and even probable, that there will be a slight reduction, December 11 cannot be set down as a medium stock, we expect good shipping steers to bring last week's prices. There is an unusually large number of fancy cattle, though this is always the case just preceding the holidays; there was one bunch of extra fine Kentucky steers, averaging 1,600@1,700 lbs, belonging to Mr. Kennedy, a well-known Kentucky feeder, for sale, but not offered; 1,900 lbs at home, and they were all very fine qualities; they were held at 9½c with 9 bid. The same man sold 18 head of extra fine Kentucky heifers, averaging 1,200@1,300 lbs, at 8c. Sheriff Heskett, also, had a very fine bunch of extra stock from Indiana—he had one pair of them that averaged 1,900 lbs at home, and they were all very fine qualities; they were held at 9½c with 9 bid. The same man sold 18 head of extra

HOME NEWS.

Optura Inspectors Meeting.

ALLEGHENY, December 10, 1872.

There will be a meeting of the Republican Return Judges, at the Headquarters, Federal and Smith Diamond streets, on Friday evening, for the purpose of appointing a City Executive Committee.

J. R. OXLEY,
Secretary Board of Return Judges.

A Sad Affair.

Titusville is excited over the death of a young girl named Anna Phips, alias Jenny Harris, who it is alleged was seduced by one John Bellows in Ravena, Ohio, afterwards died from the effects of abortion said to have been produced by one Edward Shaw, a physician. Shaw is in jail, and Bellows is non est. The girl was formerly a resident and well known in Titusville.

"Braddock's Defeat."

The committee appointed at the last meeting of Councils to consider the project of the purchase of the painting of "Braddock's Defeat" for the municipal building held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and agreed to report to Councils that they had examined the picture and found it a rare work of art, and appropriate to adorn the walls of the City Building; but in view of the present financial condition of the city, they were sorry they could not recommend the purchase. They hoped, however, that private and personal subscriptions would accomplish what the city is now unable to do.

Death in a Cell.

On Tuesday morning a man was found drunk on Liberty street and taken to the lock-up. He could not walk, and it required the assistance of a vehicle and several men to take him to the station. When he arrived there he was too stupefied to give his name, and he was placed in the cell, where he was found dead yesterday morning. Coroner West was immediately notified. Nothing was found upon the deceased that would aid in his identity. The jury found a verdict of death from intemperance and exposure. The body is at Louis Beinbeur's undertaking establishment, on Grant street, awaiting identification and burial.

East Birmingham Council.

At a meeting of Council on Tuesday night, Mr. Haberman presented the report of the Finance Committee, showing receipts from March 12th to December 10th to be $53,531.81; expenditures $53,147.13, leaving a balance of $384.68 on hand. The reports of the weigh-master and the Street Committee were also presented. The matter of collecting the business tax was referred to the Finance Committee, with the Borough Solicitor, with power to act. Warrants were ordered drawn for a number of bills, and some other unimportant business transacted.

Water Committee Meeting.

The Water Committee held a meeting last evening in the City Building, and approved the pay roll for the month. The committee adopted a resolution recommending an extension of the hours of the office of the Superintendent of Water Works and the Assessor of Water Rents to three hours each day.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, expressing satisfaction with the conduct of the Superintendent of Water Works, Mr. James Atwell, and of the Water Engineer, Mr. C. H. Bostwick, and recommending to Councils their re-election.

The committee decided to insure the steam boilers in all the water works to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, and a warrant ordered to be drawn for three hundred dollars, to pay for the insurance for one year.

C. Turboyden, Jewelry Manufacturer, 120 Smithfield Street.

The attention of the readers of the GAZETTE is directed to the new advertisement of Mr. Turboyden. His exhibition of holiday goods is attracting the attention and universal admiration of all lovers of jewels and precious stones. Such an assortment and variety is seldom to be found as is here presented for inspection. Amongst the most prominent jewels we find diamonds, pearls, stone and coral cameos, Siberian and Brazilian topaz and amethysts, opals, and all varieties of garnets and precious stones, in endless profusion. His facilities for mounting are perfected to a degree that courts rivalry with the largest houses in the eastern cities. Remember when out shopping to give Mr. T. a call, and you will, we are positive, never regret it.

The Eldersville Tragedy.

Yesterday morning Detective Supples returned from Eldersville, where he had been investigating the Allingham murder. He reports that Graham, the man who is suspected with Lister, of being accessory to the murder, has been arrested, and he and Lister have both been held to bail for their appearance as witnesses at the trial of Briceland. Graham did not know that he was "wanted" in the case, and came to Hazleton to attempt to prove an alibi in the case of Lister. Briceland, the alleged murderer, has been finally committed for trial. He says but little concerning the affair now. He has engaged the legal services of Messrs. Cruserne and Patterson and George O. Jones, but he will not be tried during the present term. It is said that the prosecution have engaged the services of R. M. Gibson, of this city, to assist District Attorney Baird.

Alleged False Pretenses.

Mary Meyers made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday, charging Patrick Bannon with obtaining fifty-six dollars from her on a false pretense. Patrick deals in bovine live stock. He came to Mrs. Myers and offered her for sale a cow, a perfect jewel of a cow. Mrs. M., being fond of new milk, questioned the gentleman as to her lacteal qualities. He, in the urbane and bland manner, replied that the lady would give more milk than any two cows in the market, and was undoubtedly the best cow in America, giving twenty-four quarts of milk a day, and had a fine young calf with her. The lady, upon these representations, bought the cow, but what was her surprise when she found the cow was dry, had no calf, and had not given milk for a year, can better be imagined than described. Of course, she sought redress through the law, and had the cheat arrested, as above stated. He was held in $500 bail for Court.

Pistol Practice.

Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, a little shooting affair occurred in Turner Hall, on Sixth street, though without serious results. It seems that Prof. D. Mayer, who has the management of the building, had rented one of the rooms to a singing society of some kind, they agreeing to close in the evening at midnight. On Tuesday night, this arrangement was not complied with, and the Professor turned off the gas. At this the singers became wroth, and broke into the room of the Professor. A few pistol shots were fired, one of the balls passing through the cellar of Mayer's coat. He returned the fire, but no one was struck. The police interfered at this point, and made several arrests. Yesterday morning Professor Mayer made an information before the Mayor against Francis Lehman, charging him with felonious assault. The defendant waived a hearing, and gave bail for court.

TRIFLING WITH A SWITCH.

A Miraculous Escape.

On Tuesday evening an accident was caused on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad by some malicious persons misplacing the switch on Strawberry avenue, in the lower part of Allegheny. It appears that Engine No. 23, in charge of Charles Sills, was yarding thirteen cars, when owing to the misplacement, the locomotive jumped the track, and the cars in the rear following, were piled up into a confused mass.

The Engineer and Fireman were buried in the ruins, but extricated themselves fortunately without injury. The track and switches were torn completely out of the ground.

The switch had been placed in such a position that it had no connection with any of the tracks. The engine was damaged beyond repair. An investigation into the affair is to be made, and it is hoped the guilty party will be brought to account.

Letting Postponed.

As will be seen by the advertisement for proposals for water pipe issued by the Water Commissioner, the opening of bids for the same has been postponed until Tuesday, December 31st at 4 P. M. The members of the Commission have decided to do this, owing to the present high price of iron, and the probability of a further decline between this and the first of the year. The present stringent money market, prevailing throughout the country, is affecting all values and all branches of trade, and raw iron particularly, which has already declined from five to eight dollars per ton during the past months, with prospects favorable for a further and perhaps greater decline. When proposals were invited everything tended toward higher prices; but since the change has taken place, with a tendency downward, the Commission have decided to wait coming events. They are manifestly right in this view of the matter, and may eventually save to the city thousands of dollars in the cost of pipes. The present decline in values is thought by many to be temporary, and altogether owing to the tightness of the money market; but a few weeks will decide this. At all events it is well to wait while the markets are depressed and promise further weakness.

HERRON'S HILL RESERVOIR.

The Contract Awarded Yesterday—The Successful Bidder.

Yesterday morning the Water Commission held a meeting at their office in the Municipal Hall, when the bids for the construction of the Reservoir on Herron's Hill were opened. They were as follows:

F. Gutmeer	$ 68,898
Beecher & Bowman	99,412
E. L. Marsh & Co.	167,508
John Logan	119,136
W. G. Lord	100,832
Wray & McElhenney	67,746
Isaac Myers	149,271
Matteuly Addis	80,105
Bracken & Armstrong	87,593
Ranson & Wheeler	106,193
F. & T. Collins	74,395

The Commission, after all the bids had been opened, awarded the contract to Messrs. Wray & McElhenny, their proposal being the lowest. The firm which has thus secured this important contract, is one that is in every way competent to perform the work. The gentlemen composing it have had large experience as contractors, and stand in the front rank among artizans in our city. They are active, energetic, and thoroughly reliable, and their contracts heretofore have all been done in strict accordance with the agreement as to workmanship and time—a fact which gives the assurance that the new piece of work which they have undertaken will be performed in the best manner, in the right time, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commission and the people.

THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Second and Last Day—Morning Session.

Convention was called to order by the President, Rev. E. H. Nevin, 9:20 A. M. The hymn "Am I a soldier of the Cross" was sung by the entire Convention. Prayer was then offered by Rev. J. D. Herr, of Pittsburgh. Hymn "We praise Thee O God, for the Son of thy love" was then sung, after which

The Permanent Officers of the Convention, as reported, are as follows:

President—Rev. Dr. E.H. Nevin, Philadelphia.

Vice Presidents—T. H. Rabe, Allegheny county; M. Domenec, Bishop of Pittsburgh; Hon. B. B. Bradford, Beaver county; Geo. W. Horater, Lebanon county; Rev. J. R. Fisher, Lancaster county; Rev. J. P. Reed, Mercer county; Rev. D. C. Babcock, Dauphin county; Rev. Daniel Hartman, Blair county; Rev. E. H. Cameron, Lycoming county.

Secretaries—Col. George T. McFarland, of Dauphin, and Luther S. Kauffman, Allegheny.

The Hon. Howel Powel was called upon to give his experience as a prohibitionist. Commencing with his native place, Spring Township, Crawford county, he said that in less than eight years more liquor had been consumed than the entire valuation of the property in the township. He also gave incidents of its effects upon the citizens in various ways, paying annually about fifteen thousand dollars for the support of poorhouses, &c., in the county.

Dr. Geo. McCook, of Pittsburgh, being called to address the Convention, stated that when he was a boy it was customary for every one to drink liquor, and to his personal knowledge many of the ministers used it. He related an incident of his early life. When he was urged upon to drink by three other boys, but positively refused. He was naturally rejected by his comrades, during the excitement, the liquor was all—we'd die four from the barrel in the cellar where a short time afterwards two of the three boys, were found drowned in the liquor, and the other in an insensible condition, all from its power and effect.

During the 57 years of his medical experience he has often been called upon to witness the effects of this monstrous evil.

The money received in this county from the license of liquors, amounted to over $15,000 annually.

Here several questions were asked the Doctor in regard to the effect of alcohol on the mental and physical powers of man, to which he replied that it destroyed the three thousand organs of the stomach, which is in most cases the seat of all diseases.

He said that if he wished to consult with any one upon any important subject he would not do it after a hearty meal or drunken bout, for the mental faculties were unstrung. Statistics of Ohio and Pennsylvania showed that where saloons are licensed, whiskey is sold with and without license. He referred to the days of General Jackson, when drink cost the Government over $550,000 in the army alone. He hoped to live (although 76 years old) to see temperance prevail in every town and hamlet in the land.

Rev. W. M. Kane, of Armstrong county, made a brief address, after which Col. Geo. T. McFarland made a statement concerning the effects of prohibition in Potter county, Pa., showing that criminal cases are in a sense almost unknown. And it will be seen that they are satisfied with the law, and perhaps somewhat selfish, for not a representative has come from that county. It is too much the case when the Temperance Conventions are held in the eastern part of the State. There are no representatives from the west with a few exceptions. The same is the result when it is held in any other part. People should be more willing to encourage the work and its effects.

Mr. Thomas Jones, of Pittsburgh, here arose and said that there was too much talking and too little work done in the temperance direction. His remarks were very affecting, depicting with much pathos the effect of strong drink upon humanity. He was listened to with profound attention.

Hon. Howel Powel then obtained the floor, and referred to the time when he was a member of the State Legislature, and the anxiety of one of the members at that time in regard to a prohibitory law. He explained how the Prohibitory law was obtained in the county which he represented—Crawford.

Dr. Jno. Winters, of Armstrong county, being called upon, deserted upon the question of temperance. He said he had often asked himself the question, "Have we made any progress in the temperance reform?" He said emphatically they had, and by organizing their forces as spoken of by the Secretary, they would be able to accomplish the work.

He referred to an occasion when a minister said that he could preach better after taking his glass of liquor, and the speaker told him if he preached from the power of whisky instead of the power of God, that he was not the preacher, and had heard him for the last time, but thank God it is not the case now. We have wrought a change. He referred to the time when challenged to debate in the cause of temperance about forty years ago. What we want is more determination in our work and then the result will be that no license will be granted to do harm. The speaker being asked his age stated it was 79 years. Hon. Howel Powel's was 80 years.

Dr. McCook stated that there were 4,500 criminal cases on the docket of our county, all the cause of intemperance.

Rev. Wesley Smith being next called upon, referred to the time when he commenced his operations in the cause, about forty years ago, and giving a history of the temperance work that came under his observation since that date. The speaker endorsed all that had been said, with one exception—of the idea of doing this work by raising money, although it is a principal part, yet the success depends upon the way the ballot is used, and that is what is the matter. If our people should be educated on, if it could be. This motto should be imprinted on the entrance of every rum shop: "Damnation sold here."

Hon. Jas. Black presented the report of the business committee, with some remarks referring to the object and aim of this Convention, which was read by the gentleman, and on motion adopted, and are as follows:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee hereinafter provided shall print and circulate petitions in the following form for the signatures of the people:

Resolved, That a committee of two from each district be appointed to draft and present, on behalf of this Convention, a memorial to the Constitutional Convention, praying that body to draft and submit to the vote of the people, with their other amendments of the Constitution, an article prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage.

Resolved, That the Legislature, according to the prayer of many thousands of petitioners, having given the people opportunity to vote upon the question of license or no license, in the counties and cities of the Commonwealth, on the third Friday of March, 1873, next, this Convention—holding that the result of such a vote cannot be accepted by the friends of temperance as a test of the sentiments of the people on the questions involved, and doubting the efficiency of the measure to accomplish the suppression of the liquor trade, but hopeful that the effort will tend to that end, and knowing that enemies will interpret non-action to mean opposition—do nevertheless recommend the embracing of the occasion to vote against the longer continuance of the iniquity of a business baneful in its influence and so injurious to the religious, social, industrial and pecuniary interests of the people as the liquor traffic in all the past has proven to be.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed by circular or otherwise to aid in the calling of such County Conventions, and the suggestion of measures deemed effective for securing prompt action of the friends of Temperance on the local option question, and influencing the Constitutional Convention, favorable to Prohibition.

That all Pastors and Churches, and all Temperance organizations, be urged to the utmost diligence in meeting the question now so prominently before the people and in the Providence of God open for righteous settlement.

In again assembling in State Convention to consider the measures demanded by the present statistics of the cause of temperance,

We render devoute thanks giving to God for the success which has been achieved, and we look to him for blessing and guidance in our present meeting and future work.

We are called upon to rejoice in the growth and establishment of the doctrines which lie at the foundation of this great reform. The principles set forth by the First National Temperance Convention, held in Philadelphia, in 1833, viz. That the use of intoxicating beverages is morally wrong. Though then regarded as extreme, is to-day accepted as correct by all true friends of temperance.

Those who gave the doctrine of total abstinence soon sa w the impossibility of drinking involves the criminality of the drinking traffic the wrong of license and the right and duty of prohibition.

As to the correctness of these doctrines there is now no difference of view among temperance people.

To-day a consistent temperance record cannot be made for those who drink and sell, or for those who allow their property to be used in the interest of the traffic nor for those who use the ballot to elevate either rum sellers, rum drinkers or rum sympathizers to places of public trust and responsibility.

Temperance men to-day are prohibitionists. We are not here therefore to settle principles, but to devise ways and means to make our principles effective.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention re-assembled at two o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Sharpe, of Birmingham.

The discussion of the report of the Business Committee was continued.

Mr. J. M. Pierce, of Philadelphia, spoke strongly in favor of the report of the Committee as preferable to the substitute presented by Mr. Rauch.

Mr. Rauch explained at length his views and reasons for presenting his substitute, and at the close of his remarks by request of Rev. Thomas McCleary, both papers were read.

Hon. B. Bias Bradford, said the Convention had assembled for the purpose of petitioning the Constitutional Convention to insert a prohibition provision in the Constitution. He favored the original report of the Committee.

Mr. Rev. Wm. Riddle also took the same view.

On motion all speakers were limited to ten minutes and to speak once on a subject.

Rev. J. W. McKeever was in favor of the substitute having many advantages over the original.

Mr. T. A. Shine stated he was not opposed to either, but the substitute did not come up to the requirements.

Rev. W. A. Davidson thought it was well enough to say to the Constitutional Convention what was wanted, but it was another thing to get it done, and was in favor of the substitute, to have it inserted in our constitution and he had no doubt the people would be for it.

Mr. J. Whitesell thought the way to educate the people, on this question, was to liberally circulate temperance literature to bring it in each of our families and thus extend its influence. He was not in favor of either resolution.

Hon. Jno. Black stated it was the earnest desire of the Committee to present to the Convention such business as would most promote the welfare of the cause they held so much at heart, and forming one of the best prohibitory laws ever enacted. In Ohio they have had prohibition for years, but never have laws been passed to enforce it. License is in direct opposition to prohibition as much as day is to night.

A vote was here taken on the substitute which was adopted. An amendment was offered by Hon. Jas. Black, which was adopted, and is as follows:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, respectfully petition your Honorable body to adopt as part of the Constitution of the State an article prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as beverage, with the instructions to the Legislature to enact laws to make this provision efficient, and submit it to the people for ratification or rejection, at the same time other amendments are submitted and we will ever pray.

Messrs. McFarland and Babcock advocated the thorough distribution of temperance literature.

Article sixth was read and some objections made by Rev. Mr. Milligan. It was stated by Hon. Bradford that the liquor dealers had over two hundred and fifty lodges in the State. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That an executive committee of fifteen, of which Thomas H. Rabe shall be chairman, shall be appointed, with authority to raise such sum of money as may be necessary to print and circulate petitions to the Constitution Convention, employ canvassers and speakers, and circulate as widely as possible our State temperance journals, making the best arrangements which can be secured for the advocacy of Prohibition as a Constitutional measure.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the churches to devote one service during the week of prayer for 1873, to invoke the Divine influence on the people, the Governor, Legislature and the Constitutional Convention, that through their instrumentality the liquor traffic of the State may be suppressed.

Resolved, That we also recommend the Executive Committee to issue an address to the pastors and churches, requesting that a sermon against the liquor traffic be delivered during the month of January, 1873, and a collection asked to aid in carrying into effect the resolves of this Convention.

Resolved, That it be urged upon the conductors of the temperance, religious and secular press, to aid us in this great movement for the deliverance of our State from the destructive influence of the license system.

A motion was made and adopted to consider the report seriatim. The preamble was then adopted as read, after some discussion on the proposition to strike out the word "again."

When the form of petition was reached, Capt. E. H. Rauch, of Lancaster, said that to prohibit, by a Constitutional article, it would be necessary also to prescribe penalties and all the machinery employed in enforcing prohibition given in detail; that that was a matter entirely for the Legislature, and not for the Constitutional Convention. He therefore offered an amendment to the form, which was under discussion at the hour of adjournment.

Several motions to amend Article 5th were made, and the amendment of Rev. Mr. Fisher accepted, and the article as amended passed. Article 6th, relating to Mr. T. H. Rabe as most suitable as chairman of the committee, was most heartily concurred in, and unanimously adopted.

The resolution offered by Hon. James Black was then adopted.

Resolved, That the Church of Jesus Christ is the pillar and ground of truth, and must be the true source of sound reform, and has ever been prominent in the support of the temperance movement. We, therefore, recommend to all pastors and churches the formation of a Temperance Society, in connection with their other associations of the Christian, as an effective agency in the work of prohibition in Potter county, Pa., showing that criminal cases are in a sense almost unknown. And it will be seen that they are satisfied with the law, and perhaps somewhat selfish, for not a representative has come from that county. It is too much the case when the Temperance Conventions are held in the eastern part of the State. There are no representatives from the west with a few exceptions. The same is the result when it is held in any other part. People should be more willing to encourage the work and its effects.

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Temperance men to-day are prohibitionists. We are not here therefore to settle principles, but to devise ways and means to make our principles effective.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention re-assembled at two o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Sharpe, of Birmingham.

The discussion of the report of the Business Committee was continued.

Mr. J. M. Pierce, of Philadelphia, spoke strongly in favor of the report of the Committee as preferable to the substitute presented by Mr. Rauch.

Mr. Rauch explained at length his views and reasons for presenting his substitute, and at the close of his remarks by request of Rev. Thomas McCleary, both papers were read.

Hon. B. Bias Bradford, said the Convention had assembled for the purpose of petitioning the Constitutional Convention to insert a prohibition provision in the Constitution. He favored the original report of the Committee.

Mr. Rev. Wm. Riddle also took the same view.

On motion all speakers were limited to ten minutes and to speak once on a subject.

Rev. J. W. McKeever was in favor of the substitute having many advantages over the original.

Mr. T. A. Shine stated he was not opposed to either, but the substitute did not come up to the requirements.

Rev. W. A. Davidson thought it was well enough to say to the Constitutional Convention what was wanted, but it was another thing to get it done, and was in favor of the substitute, to have it inserted in our constitution and he had no doubt the people would be for it.

Mr. J. Whitesell thought the way to educate the people, on this question, was to liberally circulate temperance literature to bring it in each of our families and thus extend its influence. He was not in favor of either resolution.

Hon. Jno. Black stated it was the earnest desire of the Committee to present to the Convention such business as would most promote the welfare of the cause they held so much at heart, and forming one of the best prohibitory laws ever enacted. In Ohio they have had prohibition for years, but never have laws been passed to enforce it. License is in direct opposition to prohibition as much as day is to night.

A vote was here taken on the substitute which was adopted. An amendment was offered by Hon. Jas. Black, which was adopted, and is as follows:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, respectfully petition your Honor-

A MISSING WIFE.

A Jealous Husband on the Rampage—Five Unsuccessful Attempts at Assassination—A Pistol that Missed Fire—The Would-be-Murderer Arrested—The Hearing—Committed for Trial.

Between eight and nine o'clock yesterday morning, another of those little shooting affairs of the Bower order occasioned an immense excitement in the neighborhood of the depot of the Pittsburgh & Birmingham Passenger Railway. At the hour mentioned George Kingsland, a member of Mayor Blackmore's police, approached Mr. Thomas McClelland, the well-known advertising agent of this city, who was standing near the corner of Grant and Liberty streets, and very abruptly demanded to know what he had done with his (Kingsland's) wife. McClelland replied that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of Mrs. K., whereupon Kingsland drew a revolver and attempted to fire at McClelland. The latter started to run down Liberty street, and Kinsland gave chase, snapping his revolver at him, though it refused to go off.

At this point Lorenzo Cook, who is stationed at the corner of Grant and Liberty streets, joined in the chase, very naturally supposing that Mr. McClelland had escaped from the officer. This exciting chase was continued some distance down Liberty street, Kingsland a short distance behind McClelland, repeatedly snapping his revolver at the latter, with officer Cook bringing up the rear. Presently Mr. McClelland crossed the street and came opposite officer Cook. Kingsland seeing the officer in full uniform, and thinking that he was in pursuit of him, threw up his arms and said he would surrender. This threw new light upon the subject, and officer Cook immediately saw the true state of affairs. He accordingly arrested Kingsland, who offered no resistance, but willingly marched to the lock-up.

When on his way to the station house, and while there, Kingsland made no effort to deny what he had done, but on the contrary, seemed only sorry that his revolver had proved false. The weapon was a "seven-shooter," about six inches in length. It had never fooled him before, he said, and he didn't understand why it had missed fire this time.

Mr. McClelland made an information before the Mayor, immediately after the attempted shooting, charging Kingsland with felonious assault. Yesterday afternoon a hearing was had before the Mayor, when the following testimony was elicited, which tells the remainder of the story:

THE HEARING.

Mr. Thomas L. McClelland being sworn, testified: I came to town this morning on the 9:10 o'clock train, in company with John W. Pittock, John McConnell and Mr. Fullwood; Mr. McConnell and myself started up Grant street to go to our places of business; when near the express stable Kingsland came up to me and tapped me on the shoulder, saying, "Tom, I want to see you;" I turned round and he said, "I want you to tell me where my wife is." I told him I knew nothing whatever about her; he said I did know; I told him I understood Mayor Blackmore had sent her to the Central Hotel; he said his child was sick and he wanted his wife; I told him she had been at church on Sunday school, to be catechised by the minister, and said if I would tell him where she was he would drop the whole matter; I again told him I knew nothing about her; he then said I was the cause of the whole trouble; he then drew from his right hand pocket a pistol and I moved a little to one side; he then from me he pointed the pistol and snapped it; it did not go off; I then run away towards Liberty street and while I was running he snapped the pistol five or six times; he across Liberty street to opposite Wallace's store; then across again; I saw the pistol the first time he he snapped it.

To the Mayor.—There was no discharge from this pistol at any time; I am positive he snapped it five times.

To Kingsland.—All you asked me I have stated; I deny I took your wife away.

Kingsland.—You and my wife and her clothes went away together.

The Mayor.—Kingsland, have you any lawyer?

Kingsland.—No. I don't want one now. I'll have one after a while.

John McConnell sworn.—I was with McClelland when the prisoner told him he wanted to speak to him; witness here detailed the conversation which was similar to that testified to by McClelland; I saw Kingsland put his hand into his right hand jacket pocket; he pulled out a pistol and cocked it; McClelland stood behind me and held me in front of him; I thought I was but a slight protection to McC., and got away from him; he snapped his revolver; I then ran in front of a four horse team; McClelland ran towards Liberty street, followed by Kingsland; he snapped the pistol a second time; crossing Liberty street he snapped the pistol a third time; in front of Shepherd's store he snapped a fourth time; and a fifth time; he snapped it a fifth time; at the first snap McClelland was facing him, at a distance of about six feet; the second time the distance was about forty feet; the third time something less, the fourth time about four feet; the fifth about the same.

Officer Lawrence Cook stated that he saw the pursuit, and, thinking that McClelland was a prisoner trying to escape from Officer Kingsland, he joined in the chase. When the latter ran into House he overtook Kingsland, and he threw up his arms and said, "I give myself up."

David McClelland, sworn—I visited Kingsland in the lock-up after he had been arrested; he said he pulled the trigger ten times; he said he intended to "fix him."

Kingsland—I did intend to fix him when I pulled the trigger, but I did not mean I would "fix him" hereafter.

THE MAYOR EXPRESSES.

The Mayor said he wished to make an explanation as to his having sent Mrs. Kingsland to the Central Hotel. When he came back from supper Saturday evening, he found her waiting for him in his private office. She stated who she was, and stated the circumstances leading to her visit. She told her that as the case stood he would provide for her, and gave her a written order on the Central Hotel for board and lodging from Saturday night till Monday morning, holding himself personally answerable for the payment of the bill. Mrs. Kingsland said that she was so much afraid of her husband that she dared not go on the street alone. Detective Long was therefore detailed to take her down.

KINGSLAND'S STATEMENT.

Kingsland's statement of the affair is to the effect that McClelland has been visiting his house in the absence of his wife, and has had mailed a criminal intimacy with his wife. That one night McClelland called for his wife, and the two left the house together. He told McClelland to bring his wife back; and he came he professed sued him for adultery. At the hearing McClelland threatened to blow his out, and he then entered suit against him for surety of the peace. His statement of the shooting is similar to that given above.

After the hearing the Mayor decided to hold Kingsland for trial in the sum of three thousand dollars. He was then taken back to the lock-up, and about eight o'clock was removed to the jail, having been unable to secure the required bail.

ERWIN'S GREAT SALE.

A Grand Opportunity—Greatest Bargains of the Season—Dry Goods at Less Than Wholesale Prices—Important Facts for Ladies.

The extensive dry goods house of Messrs A. W. Erwin & Co., Nos. 72 and 74 Federal street, Allegheny, has become famous for the rare bargains which may be had there, but the proprietors seem not content with past success and with each new announcement have some fresh surprise for their patrons. Elsewhere in to-day's paper will be found their card, setting forth the present attractions for purchasers, which consists in the fact that goods are being *sold at retail at less than wholesale prices*, and that the stock has never been so full and complete. Every department has been especially replenished for the holiday trade and the prices all marked down so as to give their patrons rare advantages in purchasing holiday gift goods—the prices in many cases being less than the cost of importation. It would be impossible to enumerate in detail, but ladies can get an idea of the bargains from a knowledge of the prices of some of the most familiar lines of goods such as: Full width, beautiful Dark Chintzes, at 12½c; Dark Prints, best cloths, at 10c; yard-wide Bleached Undress Long Cloth, worth 15c to 18c at 12½c; Bleached double width Sheeting, worth 20c, at 15c; best Brown Sheeting, worth 12½c, at 12½c; Barred Flannels, at 25c and upward. Then in the dress goods department there are dress patterns from $1 upward; in the line of shawls, hats, gloves, scarfs, woolen and knit goods, cloaking cloths, laces, flannels, hosiery, blankets, cassimers, and the hundred of varieties of goods in a first class house, the same great bargains are offered. The stock has been carefully selected, and there is not anything held back; from the lowest priced fabric to the best article in the establishment—the whole stock on the four floors has been marked down and now is the time for purchasers.

Country merchants as well as retail purchasers, should remember this great sale and take advantage of the rare opportunity to replenish stock at prices which they have not known for many a long day. Remember the store is at 72 and 74 Federal street, Allegheny.

The Home of the Toys.

Old Father Santa Claus will soon be here ushering in the festivities following in his train, and already the boys and girls are eagerly looking forward and speculating upon the gifts the jovial old gentleman will bring them on the festival morning. The better to aid their fancy, they as usual are beginning to concentrate around Santa Claus' Pittsburgh Treasure House 110 Market street, where his especial agent, Mr. C. Yeager, has opened a stock of toys and rich gift goods—being as usual the forerunner of all the Christmas gift exhibitors.

It would be idle to attempt an enumeration of what he has—much easier would it be to say what he has not and even then by means of his extraordinary facilities, it would be forth coming. The other day for instance a patron desired something superb in the way of a music box, and it was imported direct from the European manufactory at a cost of $2 50, while the same channel is open for other orders. So it is in everything; Yeager is not only the oldest in experience in the business, but seems specially gifted by Santa Claus with a perpetual youth of business enterprise, that keeps him ahead of all competitors.

But the toy trade does not absorb all his energies; for when the visitor passes through the bewildering maze of holiday goods and toys down stairs, and ascends to the upper floors, astonishment is increased at the very large wholesale stock of notions and dry goods in which the house does an immense trade and—but our "devil" waiting for "copy" suggests that if we attempt anything like a detailed reference to Yeager's stock, we will have to print half a dozen supplements, and we therefore only ask our readers to call at 110 Market street and see for themselves, how endless the variety of toys and fancy goods down stairs, and how large and varied is the stock of dry goods and notions filling the upper floors of two adjacent buildings.

Fire Insurance.

The statement we published yesterday of that old and staunch Fire Insurance Company, the *Franklin* of Philadelphia is certainly all that could be desired by policy holders in this county, and those wanting to insure. This company have after paying all losses at Boston, assets over *Three Million Dollars*. Messrs. Coffin, Bellogg & Co., corner of Third avenue and Wood street, second floor, are the agents to whom all wanting to insure in this company should apply.

Toys of every description at Grove & Bair's, 148 Federal street, Allegheny City.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

Joseph McCoy vs. John Graham, indicted for receiving stolen goods. One hundred and twenty-seven pounds of brass valued at $50 80. The defendant is one of a gang of boys, who are charged with stealing the goods from Jones & Laughlins mill, in Ormsby. He plead *nolle contendre*, and was remanded for sentence.

Bella Reeser vs. Regina Shock, indicted for fornication. Plead guilty and remanded for sentence until Gotlieb Reeser, her accomplice is tried.

Henry Lewis vs. Robert Brown, assault and battery. Defendant plead *nolle contendre*.

Catharin Fox vs. John Thomas, assault and battery upon plaintiff's stepson, who was cut in the head, and required a physicians attendance. The parties reside in the Ninth ward, Allegheny; verdict of guilty.

Court adjourned at two o'clock.

Trial List for To day.

Commonwealth vs.
John Doe et al., Martha Haun,
Mrs. Mary Smith, F. M. Fusenecker et al
Wilson Smith, Jas. Robinson et al.,
Catharine Divine, Frank Gallagher,
Matthew F. Cassiday, Martha Myers,
James Cox et al., Geo. Fritz,
Joseph King, James Parker.
Laura Adley,

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

In the case of Littell & Mechling vs. John Normile a verdict was rendered for plaintiff in the sum of $231.41.

George Wells vs. Charles Black. Action to recover damages. The defendant was engaged in shooting at pigeons when the plaintiff passing by, received the contents of the gun. Jury out.

E. C. White vs. N. Ballantine action in ejectment for a piece of property in Temperanceville, Thirty-sixth ward. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

No. 9. Buente & Co. vs. Dr. A. G. Walter.
" 116. Wm. Burke, Sr., vs. Thomas McCount.
" 89. John Huckenstine vs. T. S. Calhoun & Co.
" 90. John Huckens tine vs. T. S. Calhoun & Co.
" 141. Richard Wellington vs. John Stopft.
" 146. Coffin vs. Atkinson & Haigh.
" 153. Kraus & Haas vs. Aldenbaugh.
" 159 Gaugher vs.